

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN LABOR UNION

IN ITS

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

DENVER, COLORADO, 1902



DENVER, COLORADO
WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, PRINTERS
1902

R.C.

**Officers
of the
American Labor Union**

**President.....Daniel McDonald, P. O. Box 1067, Butte, Montana.
Vice President D. F. O'Shea, 120 Crystal St., Cripple Creek, Colo.
Sec'y-Treas.....Clarence Smith, P. O. Box 1067, Butte, Montana.**

Executive Board

**H. N. Banks.....462 So. 11th St., Denver, Colorado.
H. L. Hughes.....1107 Nettie Avenue, Spokane, Washington.
F. W. Ott.....Laramie, Wyoming.
M. E. White.....301 South Spruce Street, Leadville, Colorado.
Fred W. Walton.....Wallace, Idaho.
F. J. Pelletier.....Butte, Montana.
C. P. Lafay.....Bonner, Montana.**

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FIRST DAY.

May 26, 1902.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Odd Fellows' Hall,

Denver, Colo., May 26, 1902.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union called to order at 2:30 p. m. by President Daniel McDonald.

Mayor Wright of Denver was introduced and delivered an address of welcome to the delegates.

President McDonald, on behalf of the delegates, thanked Mayor Wright for the cordial welcome.

Chairman John L. Compton of the Committee on Arrangements announced the following program of entertainment for the delegates during the week:

Monday Evening, May 26—Mass meeting at Coliseum Hall. Principal address by Eugene V. Debs.

Tuesday Evening, May 27—Visit Manhattan Beach.

Wednesday Evening, May 28—Mass meeting at Coliseum Hall. Principal address by Rev. Father Hagerty.

Thursday Evening, May 29—Visit Denver Packing Houses.

Friday Evening, May 30—Athletic Entertainment for Men and theater party for the ladies.

Saturday Evening, May 31—Banquet at Home Dairy Restaurant.

President McDonald then announced the following Committee on Credentials: Charles Metzger of Denver Expressmen's Union No. 195, W. H. Kelly of Quartz Labor Union No. 57, I. H. Field of Denver Lumbermen's Union No. 180, F. W. Cronin of the Executive Board, A. J. Sims of Leadville Barbers' Protective Union No. 146.

At 3 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet Tuesday, May 27, at 9 o'clock a. m.

SECOND DAY.

May 27, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

President McDonald called the convention to order at 9 o'clock a. m. Report of the Committee on Credentials was received as follows:

Denver, Colorado, May 27, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

Your Committee on Credentials herewith reports the following persons entitled to seats and votes in the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes.—Delegate, J. B. Armstrong.

Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, Butte, Montana.—Delegate, Luke Kelly.

District Union No. 3, Denver, Colorado.—Delegate, Caspar Wright. Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly.—Delegate, D. F. O'Shea.

Montana State Trades and Labor Council, Montana.—Delegate, Frank C. Ives.

COLORADO.

Federal Labor Union No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colorado.—Delegates, W. L. Smith, Ben Deters, Rollin H. Wright.

Horse Shoers' Union No. 29, Denver, Colorado.—Delegate, Mike O'Houllhan.

Beer Drivers, Stablemen and Firemen's Union No. 60, Denver.—Delegate, Nic Tally.

Victor Federal Labor Union No. 64, Victor.—Delegate, William A. Lowrey.

Brewers, Malsters and Coopers' Union No. 76, Denver.—Delegate, William Younghaeme.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union No. 90, Cripple Creek.—Delegate, William H. Bond.

Telluride Federal Labor Union No. 104, Telluride.—Delegate, W. H. Seaman.

Barbers' Protective Union No. 146, Leadville.—Delegate, A. J. Sims. Firemen and Engineers' Helpers' Union No. 158, Denver.—Delegate, S. B. Lawrence.

Beer Bottlers and Drivers' Union No. 160, Denver.—Delegate, Harry N. Banks.

AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

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Denver Butchers' Protective Union No. 182, Denver.—Delegates, Sanford Levings, C. J. Oppenlander, Oscar Shearer.

Blacksmith and Helpers' Union No. 163, Denver.—Delegate, Val. G. Wertz.

Leadville Federal Labor Union No. 164, Leadville.—Delegate M. E. White.

Laundry Workers' Union No. 165, Denver.—Delegate, C. D. Smith. Grocery Employes' Union No. 167, Denver.—Delegates, Arthur Anderson, George W. Kennedy.

Golden Labor Union No. 174, Golden.—Delegate, J. W. Walker.

Lumbermen's Union No. 180, Denver.—Delegate, I. H. Field.

Denver Mill Workers' Union No. 188, Denver.—Delegate, Clarence Coverston.

Fuel Workers and Team Drivers' Union No. 194, Denver.—Delegate, W. B. Boberts.

(Your committee finds this union to be delinquent for per capita tax from January 1st to date. We are informed that the tax was sent to the Secretary-Treasurer at Butte by express several days ago. This being the case, we recommend that this delegate be seated.)

Denver Expressmen's Union No. 195, Denver.—Delegate, Charles Metzger.

Stablemen's Union No. 200, Denver.—Delegate, James H. Whyte.

The Carriage and Hackdrivers' Union No. 206, Denver.—Delegate, D. D. Saultry.

(H. H. Busker was elected delegate to represent this union, but having engaged in business for himself, according to the statement of the Secretary, the union has elected D. D. Saultry as its representative in this Convention. Your committee recommends that Brother Saultry be seated.)

Denver Theatrical Stage Employes' Union No. 207, Denver.—Delegate, J. L. Compton.

Mattress Makers' Union No. 208, Denver.—Delegate, George Bachenburg.

Ash Haulers' Union No. 210, Denver.—Delegate, J. D. Cole.

Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, Denver.—Delegate, T. M. Kennedy; alternate, Virginia Paden.

Junior Federal Labor Union No. 216, Leadville.—Delegate, M. J. McMurray.

Denver Brickyard Employes' Union No. 232, Denver.—Delegate, O. Offield.

Ground and Elevator Men's Union No. 234, Denver.—Delegate, W. H. Ingersoll.

Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union No. 242, Denver.—Delegate, Edward McCrystle.

Federal Labor Union No. 252, Denver.—Delegate, D. C. Coates.

IDAHO.

Wallace Labor Union No. 150, Wallace.—Delegate, Florence E. Walton.

Pocatello Federation of Labor No. 217, Pocatello.—Delegates, William Liddell, Edward Joseph.

Salmon Federal Union No. 230, Salmon City.—Delegate, Robert B. Hughes.

MONTANA.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union No. 2, Butte.—Delegates, Thomas H. Foley, Harry Wehmann.

Laundry Workers' Union No. 4, Butte.—Delegate, J. S. Pauley.

Butte Working Men's Union No. 5, Butte.—Delegates, C. P. Brinton, William Cunningham.

Butte Clerks' Protective Union No. 12, Butte.—Delegates, D. C. Courtney, S. A. Gould (alternate for H. F. Aldridge).

Teamsters' Union No. 15, Butte.—Delegates, S. A. Wainscott, Mack Hendricks.

Butte Butchers' Union No. 17, Butte.—Delegate, William Dee.

Butte Barbers' Protective Union No. 21, Butte.—Delegate, William Erler.

Nine-Mile Union No. 41, Nine-Mile.—Delegate, John A. Burke.

Missoula Federal Labor Union No. 43, Missoula.—Delegate, Harry Hazelton.

Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union No. 47, Bonner.—Delegate, C. P. Lafray.

St. Regis Lumbermen's Union No. 50, Riberdy.—Delegate, S. E. Ryan.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 51, Butte.—Delegate, George W. Morse.

Quartz Labor Union No. 57, Quartz.—Delegate, W. H. Kelly.

Blacksmith and Helpers' Union No. 77, Butte.—Delegate, William Wallace.

Lothrop Lumbermen's Union No. 108, Lothrop.—Delegate, Michael Leahy.

Sawtooth Union No. 109, Hamilton.—Delegate, John Stephens.

Women's Protective Union No. 148, Butte.—Delegate, Kate Dillon.

Butte Stenographers' Association, Butte.—Delegate, Gertrude Pierce.

Livingston Workingmen's Union No. 172, Livingston.—Delegate, W. J. Hopwood.

WASHINGTON.

Federal Labor Union, No. 222, Spokane.—Delegate, H. L. Hughes.

WYOMING.

Federal Labor Union No. 181, Laramie.—Delegate, F. W. Ott.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President, Daniel McDonald; Vice President, J. C. McLemore; Secretary-Treasurer, Clarence Smith; Frank J. Pelletier, Roady Kenehan, Fred W. Walton, F. W. Cronin, Rees Davis.

Respectfully,

CHARLES METZGER.

W. H. KELLEY.

I. H. FIELD.

F. W. CRONIN.

A. J. SIMS.

Committee on Credentials.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted as read and that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

President then announced the following committees:

Committee on Rules of Order and Order of Business—Luke Kelly of Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, D. F. O'Shea of Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly, Harry N. Banks of Beer Bottlers and Drivers' Union No. 160, F. J. Peltier of the Executive Board, George Bachenberg of the Mattress Makers' Union No. 208.

Committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution—Arthur Anderson of the Grocery Clerks' Union No. 167, George W. Morse of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 51, Robert B. Hughes of Salmon Federal Union No. 230, M. E. White of Leadville Federal Labor Union No. 164, Clarence Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, D. C. Coates of Federal Labor Union No. 252, S. E. Ryan of St. Regis Lumbermen's Union No. 50, F. W. Cronin of the Executive Board, F. W. Ott of Laramie Federal Labor Union No. 181.

Committee on Resolutions—H. L. Hughes of Spokane Federal Labor Union No. 222, Harry Hazelton of Missoula Federal Labor Union No. 43, C. D. Smith of Denver Laundry Workers' Union No. 165, William Cunningham of Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, William Liddell of Pocatello Federation of Labor No. 217, Benj. Deters of Federal Labor Union No. 19, F. W. Ott of Laramie Federal Labor Union No. 181.

Committee on President's Report—Sanford Levings of Denver Butchers' Protective Union No. 162, C. P. Brinton of Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, C. D. Smith of Denver Laundry Workers' Union No. 165, Florence Walton of Wallace Labor Union No. 150, Thomas H. Foley of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union No. 2.

Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report—William Young-haene of Brewers, Maltsters and Coopers' Union No. 76, D. C. Courtney of Butte Clerks' Protective Union No. 12, W. B. Roberts of Fuel Workers and Team Drivers' Union No. 194, Fred W. Walton of the Executive Board, Kate Dillon of Women's Protective Union No. 148.

Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary—Frank C.

Ives of Montana State Trades and Labor Council, Edward Joseph of Pocatello Federation of Labor No. 217, J. S. Pauley of Laundry Workers' Union No. 4, C. P. Lafray of Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union No. 47, Bonner, Montana; William Wallace of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 77, John Stephens of Sawtooth Union No. 109.

Committee on Ritual—C. D. Smith of Denver Laundry Workers' Union No. 165, J. W. Walker of Golden Labor Union No. 174, S. A. Wainscott of Butte Teamsters' Union No. 15, W. J. Hopwood of Livingston Workingmen's Union No. 172, Val G. Wertz of Denver Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163.

Press Committee—Clarence Smith, D. F. O'Shea, William Erler, William Dee.

Vice President J. C. McLemore not being in attendance at the convention, President McDonald appointed Delegate Frank C. Ives to act as temporary Vice President.

At 9:30 a. m., on motion, duly seconded and carried, the convention took recess for one hour.

Convention reconvened at 10:30 a. m.

The Committee on Rules of Order and Order of Business submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Denver, Colo., May 27, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Rules of Order and Order of Business, beg leave to recommend the following rules of order:

Sessions to be from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p. m.

1. Presentation of Credentials.
2. Taking up of Password.
3. Roll Call.
4. Reading of Minutes.
5. Bills and Communications.
6. Reports of Officers.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.
9. Resolutions, Petitions and Claims.
10. Unfinished Business.
11. New Business.
12. Good and Welfare.
13. Adjournment.

We recommend that Roberts' Rules of Order govern this convention; that no member shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than five minutes at a time, without the unanimous consent of the convention.

We further recommend that the nomination and election of officers take place on the last day of the convention after Order of Business No. 12. Respectfully submitted,

LUKE KELLY,
D. F. O'SHEA,
HARRY N. BANKS,
GEORGE BACHENBERG,
FRANK J. PELLETIER,
Committee.

President McDonald then read his annual address, as follows:

Denver, Colorado, May 27, 1902.
To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifth Annual Convention of the
Western Labor Union:

Realizing the responsibility delegated to my care and the duties assigned me by reason of my official capacity as President, in the discharging of those functions it becomes my duty to acquaint you with the condition of the Western Labor Union and the general growth and development of our organization since our last convention held a year ago.

UNIONS ORGANIZED.

There have been 102 local unions organized: four re-organized. In Colorado, forty-four; Montana, thirty-two; Washington, eleven; Idaho, six, and nine others distributed throughout the West, and there are applications for seven pending. This has greatly increased our membership and strengthened our organization. Considering the conditions and circumstances confronting and surrounding it, this is a wonderful growth.

ORGANIZERS.

Immediately after the adjournment of our last convention, which provided for an organization fund, I put Brother S. B. Lawrence to work organizing in this city, and retained him here ever since. Being desirous of pushing the work with additional vigor and vim, last September I appointed C. D. Smith as organizer. Their work in this city and vicinity met with considerable success. This stirred up an aggressive opposition which to some extent interfered with our natural development and made it necessary for us to retain both organizers here constantly. In November last, Mr. R. C. Scott was assigned to Flathead county, one of the large lumber districts of northern Montana, to sow the seed of unionism, and succeeded in organizing three unions there. A good deal of attention must be given to this section of the country this coming year in order to permanently establish the principles of unionism.

In the early part of January I delegated R. C. Scott to eastern Washington, and later in February appointed H. L. Hughes to work in northern Idaho and eastern Washington, where they have met with remarkable success, doubling our membership many times in Idaho and Washington. To our organizers much praise is due for the devotion, effort and action, and I feel personally indebted to them for their earnest endeavor and industrious work in the interest of our organization and in behalf of humanity.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

When the course of human conduct becomes such that the welfare of man is imperiled as a result of the evils, abuses and usurpations which attend a system of government where labor is deprived of its natural wage, the full product of toil, a sense of justice and prudence will dictate that a proteptive warfare of mitigation and right should be carried on against the system from which such wrongs accrue, and believing it a self-evident truth that the cause produces the effect; that any system which is deleterious in the least is harmful to the best interests of all; that unless justice be meted to all wrong exists; that right is a condition which all should respect; that to enjoy the blessings and happiness which would follow an epoch of liberty and equality, the people must become awakened to a realization of society's rights and duties; that to secure all the rights the few now enjoy there must be will, concomitant with sternuous action on the part of each individual; that the injustice of the present system is manifestly evident in the fact that the wealth of the world is rapidly becoming centered in the few; that the producer is entitled to the full product of his toil, and that to be happy is the desire of all, and that it is the duty of the wage earners to cast aside any pernicious polity that endangers their welfare and provide a means that will secure to all the equal and natural rights that have so long been denied.

Such has been the marked patience with which the industrial masses have endured the wrongs and abuses heaped upon them by a class of human parasites and which an unpropitious necessity has compelled them to endure that I deem the time now opportune when a prophylactic remedy is needed to combat the present progeny of evils and combinations of wrongs protected and supported by the present industrial system. And feeling that unless a more vigorous and determined mode of procedure is adopted by the working classes to preserve their natural rights, and unless we combine in our efforts to bring about a reformation of the condition of labor, that the near future will witness such a degradation of the industrial workers as the past has yet to experience.

The unnatural inconsistency of placing too much dependence upon legislation from those occupying positions of power is, and should be, manifestly plain to every fair minded and reasoning man, and as every imploration uttered has been unheeded, so may it always be where wrong is in the might. Are we toilers, upon whose shoulders rest the glittering and eternal domes of industry, to be forever the sufferers in the unequal contest for right? Are we to forever strug-

gle under the cruel burden the parasites of power have placed upon the already aching shoulders and attempt no alleviation? Are we to stand in criminal silence while the giant monopolies strangle the workers into submission? Are we to become mere serfs of man?

I would, therefore, suggest to the delegates in convention assembled to appeal to the wage earners for the rectitude of our earnestness and sincerity, and in the name of organized labor declare that the present system of wage and profit is a menace to the best interests of the laborer, and that any system which allows the toiler to be robbed of the full share of his efforts at toil is *prima facie* wrong, and that so long as the laborer is compelled to kneel at the altar of capital and monopoly, sacrificing his strength and vitality that a few may clothe their bodies in the raiment of finery, a greater wrong exists. Impress upon them that labor must own itself. Impress upon them that the present system clothes the few in silks and the many in rags. Impress upon them that manhood will decay, reason wither and liberty die under such a system.

NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

Believing it a fact consistent with reason and common sense, that unless the toiling masses take upon themselves the work and responsibility of promoting their interests, bettering their condition and improving their surroundings, that the laborer as an individual and as a member of society will suffer as a consequence of placing dependence upon those whom the blindness of fate has placed in the offices of power, and from whom experience has taught slight regard is manifested for the welfare of the worker. It is reasonable to presume that while in a great measure the toiler is dependent upon his individual exertions for the maintenance of life, yet it must be conceded that the human race is the benefactor of that which we term society, and as this society, of which we as individuals compose the component parts, depends largely upon the actions which may be taken individually or as a collection it remains for those who have the best interests of the industrial masses at heart to offer and suggest the most feasible plan of actions which in the end will promote the welfare of all concerned. Experience has demonstrated that a unity of effort brings better results to a greater number than the individual could possibly ever attain, and if those upon whom rest the domes of a better future seek not to elevate their condition, then it is natural to presume that the betterment of mankind is retarded as the result.

That which is deleterious to the interests of the least individual in a small way becomes pernicious in its efforts upon the society in general. And if those who support that society by their efforts at labor are compelled to subject themselves to a routine of abuses and usurpations imposed upon them from day to day by the parasites "who toll not, neither do they spin," then it becomes the duty of the vanguard of human advancement to rally to the rescue with the proper means, that, in the end, that equal rights may be more evenly distributed. The betterment of mankind and the emancipation of the toiler has ever been the song of reform. The present condition of

labor, though far from a state of perfectness, is due almost entirely to the efforts of organized labor and those who have labored under the banner of justice. Seeing the results accomplished so far, and inasmuch as the effect has been fruitful to all, we cannot but believe as a natural presumption, that, that which has proved of benefit should be carried on with even a more determined and vigorous energy—that better results will be born as a natural consequence. And as the good results brought about by the efforts of organization in the past have proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that in the possession of an organization the laborer has command of a weapon which may be wielded in his defense, and whose effectiveness as a promoter of good has been thoroughly demonstrated, then it only remains that the organization should be maintained—that the work be carried on with more determination, and that each and every individual lend his aid in the upbuilding of the cause of humanity.

The constant struggle which is going on between labor and capital would suggest in itself that the ultimate end would result in a degrading of the condition of labor, were labor to stand idly by and subject itself to the dictates of such a monarch as capital. Capital like power has ever had a tendency to increase rather than decline, and unless labor, the balance wheel of society, regulates and controls it, places such checks upon its growth as will allow labor to obtain at least a fair compensation, justice will not be meted out to all in the proportion that the word in itself suggests.

The growth of our union during the past year has fully demonstrated that the needs of organization were great, and as long as there remains a community of workers unorganized, the need of banding together still remains.

There is no subject more important than a proposition of organization to come before this convention. This is of great interest to the unorganized wage earners throughout the West. It is essential that they should be organized in order to assist the labor movement to take on sufficient proportions to put them in a position to protect their interests and demand their rights. Under our present industrial system, unions are a standing opposition to imposition, and by their existence in many instances have discouraged the introduction and enforcement of additional burdens. The beneficial influence of organized labor is almost unlimited. They are gradually gaining prestige, and to some extent realize their political power. The judicious exercise of which will in a great measure eliminate many of the industrial burdens that the working man has under the present wage system been obliged to contend with. The work of organization has scarcely begun—the field being almost unlimited—yet the growth of our organization has been wonderful when you take into consideration the aggressive opposition that it has to contend with, and the sacrifices that men are obliged to make in order to perpetuate the organization. Their unceasing devotion to humanity and unwavering loyalty to union principles inspire us with new courage and stimulates new hope.

MAGAZINE.

It has seemed to me for some time past that the Western Labor Union should take up the matter of establishing an official journal. The necessity of doing so has appealed to a great many ardent supporters of our organization, and the remarkable growth of the number of local unions during the past year would convey the idea that a great number will be added during the coming year. And as an organization so diversified in character needs some means by which it may reach its members, keep them acquainted with the actions, growth and development of the many locals, it becomes necessary to establish some medium of communication that will answer the requirements which daily develop as the unions grow.

It is a matter of great importance to our organization, especially at this time when so many new members are being constantly added. While this is a new venture for our organization, still the dictates of a reasonable mind will favor the idea for the reason that to become familiar with the aims and objects of organized labor, one must read that which has a tendency to acquaint the mind with the condition of affairs as they actually exist.

A clear conception of the organizers' doings can only be gained by having access to an official journal, and only through such can the members become acquainted with the doings of their organization. This is an age in which the greater amount of intelligence is conveyed through the agency of periodicals and the press, and those who are familiar with the attitude of the press toward organized labor readily understand the slight attention which is given to our cause.

Such being the case it must of necessity devolve upon the friends and supporters of organized labor the task of placing before its members some instrument which will in itself convey the ideas that are mostly needed in order to assist those who are dependent upon the advice and counsel of the men who are striving to bring about their emancipation.

Our organization has reached a stage, and is taking on sufficient proportions as to suggest the urgent necessity of a monthly publication to be directly under the management of the office of the Western Labor Union. I would invite your attention to the advantages secured through a magazine of this kind. It is beyond calculation that by it the organization would have an agency by which it could reach its members monthly and thus keep the membership in close touch with the progress and development of the organization. By this means creating interest in the movement and establishing a keener sympathy—thus identifying the interest of all. The expense of publishing a magazine of this kind would fall to the lot of the organization, yet, I believe, that the same amount of money could not be spent to a better advantage, and by judicious management in a short time could be put on a paying basis. I feel as though this is the only effective way we can reach our membership and keep them informed of the growth and achievement of our organization and the advantages that accompany it. I delegate this proposition to your care, consideration and judgment.

LABOR PRESS.

One of the most potent factors to organized labor to-day is the "Labor Press." The close observer can readily discern that the great influence the plutocratic press weaves over the general community is not to our advantage—that it is ever a champion of the rich and powerful, and that as long as capital controls the public press, the slings of slander at organized labor will continue.

It behoves the members of every organization to support the papers and magazines who defend their cause, and inasmuch as there has been established several splendid labor journals in our midst whose advocacy of the cause of labor cannot be questioned, it is our duty to support and maintain these great educators, the labor journals, and it is my sincere hope that the support and consideration which they so greatly merit will be given by the people whom they work for and for whom they do the most good. The subscription is within the reach of every worker, and by a constant effort upon the part of organized labor to support its protectors, there is no reason why the union papers could not live and flourish as a result of the aid being given.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The initiative and referendum is a proposition that this organization has encouraged and advocated. While this had a wholesome influence and beneficial effect in its favor, yet to be consistent with this suggestion, it would be well for us to practice what we advocate by putting the initiative and referendum into operation in our organization and employing it in electing officers and adopting our laws. This would, in the first place, give all our members an opportunity to make a selection of their choice direct rather than through their representatives. This would distribute the responsibility on all the members. By reason of this fact it would create a greater interest in the general membership, and through this method its influence would have a tendency to induce each member to acquaint himself with the laws of the organization and to accept such laws as would tend to perpetuate the Western Labor Union. Therefore, I would earnestly recommend the introduction and operation of the initiative and referendum to govern the election of officers and the adoption of laws of the Western Labor Union.

CONTRACT.

Another matter which I deem of much importance to our organization, and which I earnestly recommend to your grave consideration, is the proposition of placing before the many local unions the propriety of not placing too much dependence upon the contract and agreements desired to be entered into between the unions and the employers of union men. Often unions sacrifice their existence by insisting upon the employer signing an agreement with the union to abide by certain rules and regulations which they may demand.

It is true that a great good sometimes results by having contracts signed, but when the adjustment of a trouble hinges upon a contract being signed, unions should display good judgment and not be too insistent upon the simple matter of a signature.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE LABOR.

In my last report to the convention I dealt at some length upon Japanese labor and the Chinese exclusion act. During the past year there has been a great deal of controversy existing relative to these subjects. It has become of much concern to the laborer of the land, owing to the fact that a good deal of opposition from the capitalistic class has been manifested. It depends largely upon organized labor, its friends and supporters, whether or not this land is to become overrun with a class of human beings whose only ambition is to secure pecuniary means, and who, in the life they live, display a desire to isolate themselves, and by so doing form a community whose existence is not the least beneficial to the Caucasian race.

Organized labor has always found in the Chinese and Japanese one of its worst enemies, and especially is this true in the western country where the location along geographical lines makes it easier to access and less farther to travel in seeking some place to locate after arrival.

A defense should be exhibited on behalf of the American worker's rights and against the introduction of such evils as follow wherever the Chinese and Japanese once gain ground. The United States has prospered only as the result of the toll of the American worker, and the years spent accomplishing its development will only be a wasted amount of energy if the people of Asiatic countries overrun the land. With the thousands of idle men tramping the highways seeking employment the condition is not bettered by an infliction of a class of laborers who are by nature cast to subsist on little more than would hardly appease the pangs of hunger in the least of American workers.

Labor, and especially the American labor, constitutes the foundation and support of our society, and if this labor is to be retarded and usurped by a class who take no interest in the affairs that are of so much concern to us, what is to prevent the fabric of our society from becoming out-classed and degraded.

MONOPOLIES.

Capital has ever had a tendency to increase, and the great monopolies, whose existence has been created by the increasing amount of power with which capital surrounds itself, are evidence that the tendency will be ever thus, and that as a final result, unless some check is administered the usurpation of industries will soon become exhausted by reason of the fact that control will be universal. The concentration of so many branches of industry in the grasp of a few individuals, which makes it possible for a few men to dictate the policy of government, is hardly much better than slavery itself. The misery and wretchedness which attend the poor masses in every avocation of life is almost entirely due to the fact that monopolies have strangled every legitimate industry of smallest proportions into submission, throwing upon the world the idle thousands of men and women who are forced upon the charity and benevolence of a cold and senseless community. The seriousness of the present status fills the

mind with painful apprehension as to what the future state will be if patterned after the present.

The tremendous growth of industry controlled by these monopolies and the moral deterioration, poverty and subjugation of the toiling millions causes every honest and thoughtful man to pause and study. There is no question but what a remedy of some kind is sorely needed to alleviate this wretchedness and burden that presses so heavily upon the men and women who "eat their bread in the sweat of their brows." I would, therefore, urge the delegates to adopt some means by which in the end the desired result may be obtained, and further that you declare against monopolies to such extent that the people may become awakened to the seriousness of the industrial conditions.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

Owing to the fact that the present Congress of the United States has under consideration the advisability of developing the arid lands of the West by means of irrigation, and realizing the great importance of having the vast amount of barren land made possible to cultivate, thus insuring to thousands of homeseekers an opportunity of earning a livelihood from the soil, it is a duty we owe the community, as well as the men who have fearlessly championed the cause of irrigation that we declare our intention of making an aggressive campaign in favor of and in support of measures tended to bring about the establishing of an irrigation system that will cause gladness to the dry and barren soil.

Perhaps no question of such vast importance is so little understood as the question of watering the arid lands which lie in so great an amount of acreage and within so close proximity to us especially in the intermountain states. When we realize the crowded state of humanity existing in such small space in our great cities, and knowing the millions of acres that are waiting the want of irrigation to make them fertile with vegetation, and places of abode for the crowded race of humanity in the eastern cities, it is little wonder that more is not said in behalf of so humanitarian a project.

The almost stifling condition of affairs existing in the overcrowded tenement district of such cities as New York and Chicago could be alleviated were this vast amount of unoccupied and unwatered land made possible to cultivate. There seems little doubt but what Congress may act in this matter and they should be encouraged and supported by organized labor—let the world know that the land is plenty if only the water can be obtained to make it possible that vegetation may exist. I would recommend to the delegates that this matter be taken up and such measures adopted as in your judgment seem prudent and judicious and that the encouragement we may be able to give be tendered on every occasion.

SHORTER WORK DAY.

So much has been said of late regarding the shorter work day, so many battles fought to bring about its consummation, that I hardly deem it necessary to add to the already voluminous amount of

matter upon the subject. However, the shorter work day is the good for which organized labor is striving to attain, and is, and will be, the cardinal principle for which we must struggle until the victory of human rights and the emancipation of the toiler becomes a realization, in fact, as well as in theory.

The tendency in labor is towards a reduction of hours rather than an increase, and it remains for us to stimulate and encourage this both by words as well as actions. Labor must secure for itself whatever betterment of its condition it is so desirous of obtaining. The mind must work in partnership with the hand in order to succeed, and as long as man is compelled to labor unceasingly such long hours, the mind is neglected as the result. "Decreasing the hours and increasing the pay" has ever been the motto that organized labor has had written upon its banners since its very inception, and the need of such a standard is not in the least lessened by the years that have lapsed. No one who has the welfare of humanity at heart will deny that the present industrial and competitive system enforces upon the toilers a condition that warrants and demands a reform that will lessens the hardships that bear so heavily upon the poorer classes.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that I have made such recommendations and discussed such problems as I deem of interest to our organization. I take this opportunity of extending to all the friends of the Western Labor Union, who have taken such an interest in the welfare and progress of the organization, my appreciation of their efforts in behalf of struggling humanity and especially organized labor. The growth, development and prosperity of this young organization has demonstrated the fact that the object for which it was created was a most laudable one and still remains, as it ever will, worthy of the consideration of the most ardent supporters of reform movement. To my associates I owe a debt of gratitude for their counsel and co-operation. Conscious of their industrious endeavor to further the interest of organization, to them all credit is due.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL McDONALD,
President Western Labor Union.

On motion, duly seconded and agreed to, President McDonald's address was referred to Committee on President's Report.

Chairman John L. Compton of the Committee of Arrangements, on behalf of the Underhill Manufacturing Company, invited the delegates to visit the Underhill factory at 11:30 a. m., Wednesday, May 28. After some discussion as to the most convenient time to visit the factory, the invitation was accepted as made—to visit the factory at 11:30 a. m. May 28.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reconvened at 2:15 p. m., President McDonald in the chair.

Password was taken up and guard announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and absentees noted.

Minutes of previous sessions were read and approved.

R. E. Croskey, President of the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, was announced at the door, and by direction of the President was admitted. Mr. Croskey addressed the convention briefly on the work of his organization and the labor question generally.

The convention then took up the order of business of Reports of Officers.

The annual report of Clarence Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, was then read and upon motion referred to Committee on Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Denver, Colorado, May 27, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

Sisters and Brothers—The work of building up a labor organization of real practical benefit to the working people is the greatest and most important work in the world to-day. Such a movement as ours should have the support of the world's best minds and most energetic characters. Realizing the magnitude of the work at hand, and with a partial understanding at least of the inadequacy of my efforts in its behalf, I present herewith the annual report of your Secretary-Treasurer.

It is not necessary to submit with this report a complete itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the office. Detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements of the office have been made quarterly and have been mailed to all affiliated unions. In addition to this the Executive Board has audited the books for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1902, and also for the period from April 1, 1902, to date. The report of the Executive Board will be submitted separately.

The following statement will show the receipts and expenditures by months for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1902:

RECEIPTS.

	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies, etc.	Total.
April.	\$ 555.83	\$ 396.05	\$ 951.88
May.	758.37	150.65	909.02
June.	86.15	90.50	176.65
July.	1,190.22	274.43	1,464.65
August.	888.27	327.10	1,215.37
September.	175.34	310.85	486.19
October.	1,447.83	276.87	1,724.70
November.	711.00	177.25	888.25
December.	511.30	100.40	611.70
January.	1,923.11	169.60	2,092.71
February.	942.75	220.75	1,163.50
March.	480.10	200.50	680.60
Total.	\$9,670.27	\$2,694.95	\$12,365.22

Below is given a statement of the expenditures of the office for the last fiscal year. In this statement the expenditures are grouped under the items of general expense, organizing expense, supplies:

EXPENDITURES.

	General Expense	Organizing Expense	Supplies	Total
April.	\$ 560.20	\$ 10.10	\$ 136.30	\$ 706.60
May.	503.32	11.50	33.80	548.62
June.	681.40	35.25		716.65
July.	632.17	80.80	288.00	980.97
August.	576.92	260.80	78.75	916.47
September.	379.35	382.78	312.59	1,054.72
October.	477.42	193.45	297.56	968.43
November.	236.05	505.00	70.59	811.64
December.	526.95	413.50	252.25	1,192.70
January.	453.05	507.65	76.30	1,037.00
February.	604.55	466.10	69.01	1,139.66
March.	594.51	853.20	51.15	1,298.86
Total.	\$6,225.89	\$3,500.13	\$1,646.30	\$11,372.32

The General Expense account includes, in addition to rents, officers' salaries, printing, etc., about \$2,000 for relief of strikers and expenses of the last convention.

A comparison of the statement of receipts for the last fiscal year with a similar statement for the year ending March 31, 1901, shows that the receipts of our organization during the twelve months ending March 31, 1902, were double the receipts for the year previous. In fact, our cash receipts for per capita tax alone during the last year were greater than during the entire previous existence of our organ-

ization, a period of more than three years. It will be interesting to compare the statement for the last fiscal year with the statement for the year ending March 31, 1901, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901.

	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies, etc.	Total.
April. . .	\$ 812.65	\$ 107.25	\$ 919.90
May.....	287.55	87.50	375.05
June. . .	106.70	26.10	132.80
July. . .	769.66	109.58	879.24
August.....	201.12	167.67	368.79
September. . .	191.28	87.48	278.76
October.....	342.70	142.20	484.90
November. . .	316.51	359.45	675.96
December.....	518.06	201.24	719.30
January. . .	506.43	57.55	563.98
February.....	537.73	72.20	609.93
March. . .	297.71	340.15	637.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total. . .	\$4,888.10	\$1,758.37	\$6,646.47

A recapitulation of the receipts and disbursements for the last fiscal year follows:

RECEIPTS.

Per capita tax	\$9,670.27
Supplies. . .	2,694.95

DISBURSEMENTS.

General expense	\$6,225.89
Organizing expense	3,500.13
Supplies. . .	1,646.30
	<hr/>
On hand April 1, 1901.....	\$ 457.23
Receipts for year	12,365.22
	<hr/>
Expenditures for year	11,372.32
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury March 31, 1902.....	\$ 1,450.13

Last year's convention raised the rate of per capita tax from seven cents per month to ten cents per month; three cents of this to be appropriated for special organizing purposes. Since established, this organizing fund has never been sufficient to meet the expenses for organizing. From July 1, 1901, to March 31, 1902, nearly \$1,000 had been appropriated from the General Fund to meet the deficiency in the Organizing Fund. Following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of this fund from July 1, 1901, to March 31, 1902:

AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

21

ORGANIZING FUND.

RECEIPTS.

July.	\$ 357.07
August.	266.48
September.	52.60
October.	484.34
November.	213.30
December.	153.40
January.	576.93
February.	282.83
March.	144.03
	<hr/>
	\$2,480.98

DISBURSEMENTS.

July.	\$ 80.80
August.	260.80
September.	362.78
October.	193.45
November.	505.00
December.	413.50
January.	507.65
February.	466.10
March.	653.20
	<hr/>
	3,443.28

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for Organizing Fund from July 1, 1901 to March 31, 1902.	\$2,480.98
Disbursements for Organizing Fund from July 1, 1901, to March 31, 1902	3,443.28
Deficiency in Organizing Fund to March 31, 1902, supplied from General Fund.	\$ 962.30

GROWTH OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Since a year ago the membership of the Western Labor Union has almost doubled. Considering the limited funds at the disposal of the organization this is a remarkable showing. We should never lose sight of the fact, however, that it is not in great numbers but in the effectiveness for good that the greatness of an organization should be measured. The Western Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners stand out conspicuously as the most effective fighters for the workers, and the most dreaded foes of capitalistic tyranny.

A year ago there were affiliated with the Western Labor Union:

- 94 local unions.
- 2 district unions.
- 1 state organization.
- 1 international organization.

Since then we have issued charters for:

102 local unions,
3 district unions.
1 international organization.

During the year twenty-three locals have lapsed, had charters revoked, or surrendered affiliation with the organization; leaving at present in good standing and fully paid-up in the Western Labor Union:

173 local unions.
5 district unions.
1 state organization.
2 international organizations.

THE PROBLEM BEFORE US.

A question that must be settled by this convention is whether our organization shall assume a broader jurisdiction in the future than we have in the past. During the past few months a large number of applications for charters have been received from independent labor organizations in the East. Among these are both local and international organizations. They do not comprise rejected or dual unions to the recognized labor movement in their respective sections of the country; but, from the best information obtainable, they include some of the most independent and progressive elements in the eastern labor movement. The complaint is constantly being made that with its established policy of inaction and non-progression, the American Federation of Labor is impotent to lead the working people of the country out of the iniquitous system of wage slavery. All eyes of the really earnest and sincere friends of the common people are turned towards these conventions, expecting action from which they will derive relief. The question is whether we will broaden our scope of action into an American labor movement, with radical and straightforward principles to guide us, or whether we shall allow our movement to decline and die from the same causes that have made the eastern movement a force to retard the advance of labor and to make it a machine for the maintenance of the capitalistic system. If we take the advanced stand, we should allow the sincere friends of the radical movement, east and west, to join us. If we are not to take the advanced stand, we have no excuse for existence and ought to go out of business.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

President McDonald has recommended the adoption of the initiative and referendum in the making of laws and the election of officers. I want to add a word in support of this recommendation.

To command respect we must be consistent. We advocate the principle of pure republicanism as exemplified in the referendum, and we ought to practice it.

The cost of sending delegates to conventions is very great, especially for unions farthest from the place of meeting. From purely financial reasons alone many unions find it impossible to be represented in these annual conventions. Consequently, these unions,

though probably composed of as good and earnest unionists as we have in the organization, are deprived of voice or vote in the making of laws and the election of officers to administer them.

Less than forty per cent. of our local unions are represented in this convention, and, as a result, more than half of the members of the Western Labor Union will be governed for another year by laws and officers in whose selection they had no choice. This is not only unjust, but it is absurd for an organization which boasts of being progressive.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE.

A matter that has embarrassed the organization in the past has been the fact that we have been without an official journal, issued directly from headquarters, and under the exclusive control of the Western Labor Union.

During the past year the organization has been subjected to the severest kind of criticism from friends and foes alike by reason of having given its endorsement as official organ to a paper owned and controlled by a millionaire mine owner and a large employer of labor. An official organ is just as important to the organization as a president or secretary, and it would be just as logical to have a capitalist and employer of labor in either of the offices mentioned as to have him control our official journal.

This convention should direct the incoming officers to establish an official magazine to be published from headquarters, and edited and controlled by your duly elected officers, under the direction of the Executive Board.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

During the past year several junior federal unions have been organized, and with the advice of your President, I have taken the liberty to charge these unions a per capita tax of only five cents per month. To meet these circumstances in the future, the constitution should be so amended as to establish the per capita tax for juniors and women at a fixed rate of about one-half the regular per capita tax.

There is a practice in some of our unions to charge members of the Western Labor Union, transferring from a local union with a lower initiation fee, the difference in initiation fee. The constitution at present does not cover this point, and it would be well to instruct the Committee on Constitution to submit an amendment that will cover this matter clearly.

In fact, the constitution, in spite of the work that has been done on it in the past, is still a very disjointed and unsatisfactory guide for the organization. Appeals are constantly coming in at headquarters for interpretations of certain laws, and decisions on points not covered by the constitution.

OFFICE WORK.

During the past year it has been my effort to reduce the financial accounting to such a system as would absolutely protect the organization from loss of any kind. Through the quarterly financial statements to unions, and the introduction of the voucher system for all

disbursements, large or small, I believe we have now as perfect and safe a system as it is possible to establish.

I will not bore you with a tabulation of the amount of work done at the office during the past year. I do not think you are interested in knowing how many tens of thousands of letters, circulars, bills, etc., we have issued, or the amount of bookkeeping and accounting we have done. Our organization is only interested in knowing that whatever work has devolved upon the office was promptly and properly attended to, and in an economical manner. As to the efficiency of the service, the affiliated organizations, through their representatives present, can best speak. The disbursements of the office, as shown in the quarterly financial statements, show that all this work was done with a total expenditure for clerical assistance during the year of less than two hundred dollars.

CONCLUSION.

•This month terminates nearly two years of my service as Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Labor Union, and it is gratifying for me to know that during the brief time of my official connection with the organization the number of unions affiliated and the total membership has more than trebled. This is due, of course, to the splendid work of my colleagues and the spirit of independence and determination that seems to animate the working people of the western country. I believe the showing made in the past year is truly remarkable, but when we consider the very large number of unorganized, and the fact that they are clamoring for organization in every section of the country, it is not too much to say that with the right policy and the right work during the next year we could add to our organization close to 100,000 people. It is true that to accomplish this, sacrifices must be made by many, but the past has shown that the union people of the West are of the sort that do not consider personal interests in a matter of this kind. If our organization will take a courageous stand for advanced principles, we can win to our support some of the best fighters for the working people that the country boasts of. I believe our convention will take this stand, and I believe that the result one year hence will be fully as great as I have predicted.

I will now conclude, expressing my sincere thanks to the other officers of the Western Labor Union for their kind advice and valuable assistance during the year, and especially thanking the local unions for their marked courtesy and promptness in attending to all business connected with headquarters. Respectfully.

CLARENCE SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. U.

Report of Executive Board on auditing the Secretary-Treasurer's account was then read as follows:

• Denver, Colorado, May 27, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

Sisters and Brothers—We, your Executive Board, report that we have examined the accounts of the organization as kept by your Secretary-Treasurer, Clarence Smith; that we have carefully examined

all books, accounts, receipts, vouchers, etc., and after a very careful checking up of all the accounts of the office, we find that all accounts are correct, and that all receipts and disbursements are duly accounted for.

We wish to add that it affords us great pleasure to congratulate Brother Smith on the efficient manner in which the accounts have been kept and the business-like manner in which he has transacted the business of the office. Respectfully,

F. J. PELLETIER,
F. W. CRONIN,
F. W. WALTON,
REES DAVIS.

Auditing Committee, Executive Board Western Labor Union.

The Secretary-Treasurer then asked for the assistance of a reading clerk during the convention and was given permission to select a person agreeable to himself. Delegate C. D. Smith was selected as reading clerk.

Secretary-Treasurer Clarence Smith then stated that as the books had been audited by officers of the organization and members of the Executive Board, he believed it would be best to have a Special Auditing Committee elected from the floor of the convention to again audit the books. He made a motion to that effect, which was seconded. Motion was lost.

Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks and confidence be extended to the officers and members of the Executive Board. Motion carried.

On motion the report of the Auditing Committee of the Executive Board was then accepted as read.

Delegate F. W. Ott was then given special permission to introduce a resolution, as follows:

"Whereas, An effort is now being made by Laramie Federal Labor Union No. 181 to obtain 6 o'clock closing for stores at Laramie, Wyoming; be it

"Resolved, That this convention extend its entire support to this movement."

It is moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted as read and copy be telegraphed to the secretary of Laramie Federal Labor Union No. 181. Motion carried unanimously.

Under the order of business of Good and Welfare, the delegates indulged in general debate until 4:30 p. m.

No further business presenting, the convention adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Wednesday morning, May 28.

THIRD DAY.

May 28, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. by President McDonald.

Password was taken up and the guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: J. B. Armstrong of United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, Rollin H. Wright of Federal Labor Union No. 19, Oscar Schearer of Denver Butchers' Protective Union No. 162, T. M. Kennedy of Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, W. H. Ingersoll of Ground and Elevator Men's Union No. 234, David C. Coates of Federal Labor Union No. 252.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution endorsing the Winnetka system of adopting the initiative and referendum.

Following is the resolution and the report of the committee:

Whereas, Organized Labor is practically a unit in support of Majority Rule through the referendum and the initiative, and believing that the time has come to put this great reform in operation through the Winnetka system of attaining it; and,

Whereas, the most important step is the questioning of candidates for Congress and Legislature on their position on this important matter; therefore,

Resolved, that the delegates of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union in session at Denver, Colorado, hereby declare for the referendum and the initiative and the Winnetka system for putting it in operation, and pledge themselves, and urge their unions, to question candidates for Congress and the state Legislatures of their respective states if they favor such reform, and furthermore pledge themselves in advance to support and vote for no candidate for those offices who will not pledge himself, in writing that he will, if elected, do all that is necessary to bring it about.

Denver, Colorado, May 28, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Resolutions, having had under consideration Resolution No. 2, demanding the initiative and referendum and providing for the Winnetka system of attaining it, recommend that the same be adopted.

H. L. HUGHES.
BENJ. DETERS.
H. HAZELTON.
WM. LIDDELL.
WM. CUNNINGHAM.
F. W. OTT.
C. D. SMITH.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted and recommendations concurred in.

Moved and seconded that the resolution be laid on the table. Motion lost.

Moved and seconded that resolution be referred to Committee on Constitution. Motion lost.

Original motion to adopt was then put and carried.

Senator Bucklin of Colorado and State Commissioner James T. Smith were announced at the door and motion was unanimously carried to allow them the privilege of addressing the convention.

Both gentlemen then addressed the convention regarding the eight-hour amendment and the Australasian tax amendment, to be voted upon by the people of Colorado at the coming general election.

President McDonald, on behalf of the convention, thanked the gentlemen for their addresses.

The convention then took recess, to reconvene at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reconvened at 2:15 p. m., President McDonald in the chair.

The guardian took up the quarterly password and announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: J. B. Armstrong of United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Em

pioyes, W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, D. C. Coates of Federal Labor Union No. 252, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200.

Minutes of previous sessions were read.

Moved and seconded that all reference to appointing a Special Auditing Committee be stricken from the records.

Moved and seconded, as a substitute for pending motions, that the minutes be approved as read. Substitute carried.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following report:

Denver, Colorado, May 28, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Credentials, report that we have examined the credentials of W. H. Leonard, John Kennedy and C. W. Foster, representing the Western Federation of Miners, and recommend said delegates be seated.

CHAS. METZGER.
F. W. CRONIN.
I. H. FIELD.
W. H. KELLY.
A. J. SIMS.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted and the recommendations concurred in. Motion carried.

The Committee on Credentials then made a further report, as follows:

Denver, Colorado, May 28, 1902.

To the President and Delegates of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report that the credentials of the Custom Clothing Makers' Union was rejected on account of their charter being suspended by the Executive Board, and we recommend that their delegate be not seated.

CHAS. METZGER.
W. H. KELLY.
I. H. FIELD.
A. J. SIMS.

Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the recommendations concurred in.

Moved and seconded to postpone the consideration of this report until the President and Executive Board, who had just left the hall, shall return. Carried.

The Committee of the Building Trades Council then addressed the convention regarding strike of the Building Trades now on in this city. The committee left with the convention 100 tickets to be sold for the relief of the strikers.

The committee from the Western Federation of Miners then visited the convention and invited the delegates to meet in joint session with the Western Federation of Miners.

Moved and seconded that the invitation be accepted and that Miners' Federation be asked to set the date of meeting. Carried.

Report of the Committee on President's report was then read as follows:

Denver, Colorado, May 28, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

Officers and Delegates—We, your committee, to whom was referred the President's Report, beg leave to submit the following:

After a careful perusal of the report, and an examination into its contents, we find that it contains many of the elements of logic and reason, and written in an able and dignified manner.

The number of local unions organized since the last convention was held shows a remarkable increase for so young an organization, considering the limited means which the union had at its disposal. The industrial conditions we find reviewed in a comprehensive and able manner and in a language that in itself suggests that a move must be made on the part of the industrial masses toward an alleviation of existing and pernicious conditions, and that organized labor should manifest itself along the lines of betterment.

On the necessity of organization, your committee was in perfect harmony with the views expressed by the President, and we recommend that the work of organization be pushed with energy and determination.

Your committee discussed at great length the advisability of an official magazine as recommended in the report, and came to the conclusion, which was unanimous, that the necessity of such a periodical was imperative, and that the institution of such a factor in the labor world will greatly aid and encourage the members of the Western Labor Union, as well as educate them to their needs and duties. We, therefore, recommend that this organization establish an official magazine, the control and management to be left to the Constitutional Committee for their recommendations.

The initiative and referendum advocated and recommended by the President has our approval and recommendation, together with the suggestion that the matter be thoroughly investigated and discussed by the convention.

The committee were unanimous upon the "Irrigation of Arid Lands" question submitted by the President for your consideration, and we recommend that this matter be taken up for consideration as to what strength and support can be tendered to this most important question.

The Shorter Work day we felt as though was one of the subjects nearest the heart of the toiling masses, and as a great struggle and effort is constantly decreasing the hours of labor, we feel as though we can only add words of encouragement to those upon whom rest the responsibility of bringing this movement about.

In conclusion, we desire to express our approval of the report throughout as being one containing the germs of much thought and well aimed logic. Respectfully,

SANFORD R. LEVINGS,
THOMAS H. FOLEY,
F. E. WALTON,
C. P. BRINTON,
C. D. SMITH,
Committee.

Moved and seconded that the recommendations of the committee be taken up separately. Carried.

The recommendations of the Committee on President's Report were read and there being no objections, were adopted until that section was reached relating to official magazine.

Moved and seconded that this section of the report be adopted and recommendations concurred in. Carried by standing vote of 49 for and 14 against.

The further consideration of the report of the Committee on President's Report was postponed until to-morrow, May 29th.

On motion, the convention then took up the matter of the Custom Clothing Makers' Union No. 236 of Denver and voted to make that a special order of business for 9:30 a. m. to-morrow, May 29th.

The Executive Board then introduced the following resolution endorsing the strike of the Building Trades Council:

In view of the fact that the Building Trades Council of this city are now engaged in a struggle for shorter hours, and realizing that the demands of this organization are not only just, but are very conservative,

Therefore be it resolved, by the Western Labor Union in annual convention assembled, do heartily endorse the action of the Building Council and hereby assure them our hearty co-operation and undivided support.

DANIEL McDONALD,
F. J. PELLETIER,
F. W. CRONIN,
F. W. WALTON,
REES DAVIS.

Moved and seconded that the above resolution be adopted as read. Carried.

Discussion then rose as to the most convenient time to visit Denver packing houses to-morrow.

Moved and seconded that the convention adjourn to-morrow at 3 o'clock p. m. to visit the packing houses. Carried.

The convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow, May 29th, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FOURTH DAY.

May 29, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order at 9 a. m. by President McDonald. The Guard announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: J. B. Armstrong of United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, D. C. Coates of Federal Labor Union No. 252.

Minutes of previous sessions were read and approved as read.

The hour of 9:30 having arrived, the convention took up the matter of the Custom Clothing Makers' Union No. 236, which had been made a special order for this hour.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Benjamin Levitz be invited to attend the convention this afternoon and give testimony in the case.

Moved and seconded that the matter be referred to the Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary. Carried.

Committee from the Western Federation of Miners invited the delegates to meet in joint session at 10 o'clock.

Moved and seconded that the invitation be accepted. Carried.

The hour of 10 o'clock having arrived the convention then adjourned to meet in joint session with the Western Federation of Miners, to reconvene at 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reconvened at 1:30 p. m.

The joint convention with the Western Federation of Miners not having been finished at 12 o'clock, it was moved and seconded that the convention again go into joint session with the Western Federation of Miners. Carried.

Secretary Smith asked special permission to read the following communication from Messrs. Frank Morrison and Thomas I. Kidd of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

American Federation of Labor Headquarters,
Washington, D. C.

Denver, Colo., May 29, 1902.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union, in Convention Assembled:

Brothers and Sisters—At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Scranton Pennsylvania, last December, it was decided, in pursuance of our custom of sending representatives to national meetings, to send members of our Executive Council to your meeting. The undersigned, following out these instructions, have come to this city and now request the privilege of addressing your convention.

Will you kindly advise the bearer at what hour we may receive the courtesies of the convention. Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,
THOMAS I. KIDD,

Members Executive Council A. F. of L., Markham Hotel.

Moved and seconded that the consideration of this communication be made a special order for Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Carried.

The convention then adjourned to go into joint session with the Western Federation of Miners, to reconvene Saturday morning, May 31, at 9 o'clock. In consideration of Decoration Day (Friday, May 30) no session was held.

FIFTH DAY.

May 31, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order Saturday morning, May 31, at 9 o'clock, by President McDonald.

The *Guardian* announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: J. B. Armstrong of United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247.

Minutes of previous session were read and approved.

The following communication from the Arapahoe County Industrial League was read:

OFFICE ARAPAHOE COUNTY INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

Denver, Colorado, May 26, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

The State Industrial League, in convention this day assembled, composed of delegates from the several labor organizations of the state of Colorado, hereby re-affirm their devotion to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and demand a return to those principles by giving to the people the right of self-government and home rule as to their local affairs.

To that end we specially endorse and pledge our unanimous support to the three constitutional amendments now pending before the people, and known as the Eight-Hour Amendment, the Australasian Tax Amendment, and the Rush Home-Rule Amendment, and we call upon labor in every locality, and upon all good citizens everywhere, to organize and work for the ratification by the people of these amendments.

And, further, we condemn as enemies to labor, and to the advancement of the people's interests, any person or political party that opposes these measures so vital to the welfare of the whole people.

A meeting of delegates from labor organizations and others will

be held Sunday, June 1, 1902, to consider best means of conducting the contest for these amendments, and your body is invited to select representatives to that meeting. Yours respectfully,

CHAS. EAGAN,
JAMES T. SMITH,
CASPER WRIGHT,
E. M. OSBORNE,
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
M. E. WHITE,
J. H. BOND,
Executive Committee.

Moved and seconded that the communication be received and placed on file and a delegate be appointed to represent this convention at the meeting of the Industrial League to-morrow, June 1st. Carried.

Delegate M. E. White of Leadville was appointed.

The consideration of report of Committee on President's Report was then taken up.

The first recommendation to be considered was that recommending the initiative and referendum in the making of laws and the election of officers for the organization.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be referred to the Committee on Constitution, with instructions to prepare an article or articles governing the initiative and referendum and the making of laws for the election of officers. Carried.

That part of the President's report relative to the irrigation of arid lands was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Resolutions with instructions to prepare a resolution covering the matter.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee as a whole be accepted as read. Carried.

The hour of 9:30 having arrived, the convention took up the consideration of the communication from Frank Morrison and Thomas I. Kidd.

Moved and seconded that Messrs. Morrison and Kidd be granted a half hour each in which to address the convention.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that each be given all the time they desired. Amendment carried.

Original motion was then put and carried.

Moved and seconded that these gentlemen be given the floor at 4 o'clock p. m.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that they be given the floor at 3 o'clock p. m. Amendment carried.

Moved and seconded that the convention extend an invitation to Eugene V. Debs and Father Hagerty to attend the convention at 3 o'clock p. m. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a stenographer be engaged to take the debate after 3 p. m. Carried.

The following report of the Committee on Credentials was received and accepted:

Denver, Colorado, May 31, 1902.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifth Annual Convention in Session:

We, the Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report that the Denver Federal Labor Union No. 252 appointed E. M. Osborne as alternate, and the Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 226 appointed R. F. Anderson. We recommend the seating of this delegate.

CHAS. METZGER,
I. H. FIELD,
A. J. SIMS,
F. W. CRONIN.

Report of Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's report was then read, as follows:

Denver, Colorado, May 29, 1902.

Mr. President—Your Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report, having had under consideration the same, beg leave to report as follows:

That we endorse the report as a whole, and especially recommend for adoption by this convention of the suggestions looking to a broader scope of jurisdiction. That the Western Labor Union branch out, not only into an American labor movement, but an international one.

We further recommend the adoption of the initiative and referendum as outlined, and the publication of an official magazine.

We approve of the action of charging Junior Federal unions one-half rate per capita tax, and recommend that the same be adopted as part of our organic law, and further that the same rate apply to women.

In view of the fact that the Constitution and By-Laws do not clearly cover several important points as pointed out in the report, we recommend that the same be placed in the hands of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, together with this report, and that the same be properly prepared and embodied in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Western Labor Union.

Your committee desires to recommend the clear, concise and logical nature of the report, which is in itself a mark of efficiency and ability in our Secretary-Treasurer, of which any organization may well be proud. Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

WM. JUNGHAENE.
F. W. WALTON.
KATE DILLON.
WM. B. ROBERTS.
D. C. COURTNEY.
Committee.

Moved and seconded that the report be adopted as read and recommendations concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Ritual reported progress.

The following resolutions were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolution No. 5—Against war in the Philippines.

Resolution No. 6—Against war in South Africa.

Resolution No. 7—For strengthening state and provincial organizations.

Resolution No. 8—For the election of delegates to the general convention from state organizations instead of local unions.

Resolution No. 9—For equal suffrage.

The President then read a telegram from Federal Labor Union No. 18, Great Falls, Montana, asking if members of No. 18 should strike in sympathy with brewers and bottlers. There being no objection President McDonald telegraphed his approval of the intention to strike.

Resolution No. 10—Endorsing the eight-hour amendment and the Australasian tax amendment in Colorado.

Resolution No. 11—Favoring state federations. (Read and referred to Committee on Resolutions.)

Resolution No. 12—Providing for the reduction of per capita tax for farmers was read and referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 13—For irrigation of the arid lands. (Read and referred to Committee on Resolutions.)

The grievances of Butte Teamsters' Union No. 15 and of G. W. Whitmore against Butte Barbers' Union No. 21 were read and referred to Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary.

Messrs. Scheidenberger and Beach of the Wood Workers'

Union were admitted and addressed the convention on the matter of the Wood Workers' strike.

Moved and seconded that this convention select a committee to interview Governor Orman for the purpose of trying to secure the pardon of A. W. Van Houten, an ex-member of Cripple Creek Miners' Union, who was convicted and sentenced to the state penitentiary for the killing of a railroad agent who trespassed upon his land. Motion carried.

Committee—White, Kennedy, O'Shea, Lowry, Compton.

The convention then adjourned to reconvene at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m., President McDonald in the chair.

Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247, R. J. Anderson of Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 226.

Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

Denver, Colo., May 31, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Resolutions, having had under consideration Resolutions Nos. 8 and 11, report the same back with the recommendation that they be referred to the Committee on Constitution.

H. L. HUGHES, Chairman,
BEN DETERS,
H. HAZELTON,
W. LIDDELL,
W. CUNNINGHAM,
F. W. OTT,
C. D. SMITH.

Moved and seconded that each of these resolutions be acted upon separately. Carried.

Moved and seconded that resolution No. 8 be referred to Committee on Constitution as per recommendation of committee.

Moved and seconded that it be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Following is the resolution (No. 8):

Whereas, the condition of finances being distributed by the several states affiliated with the Western Labor Union are in a measure not satisfactory,

Resolved, that the members of Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union No. 47 instruct delegate to use his influence to bring about this measure; that all local unions pay per capita tax to State Trade and Labor Council, and said Council elect delegates to Western Labor Union, instead of sending delegates from local unions as at present.

Resolution No. 11 was read and referred to Committee on Constitution per recommendation of Committee on Resolutions.

The resolution follows:

Be it resolved, that our delegate to the Western Labor Union convention be instructed to introduce the following:

First—That we believe it to be the best interests of organized labor that we concentrate our forces by consolidating our unions into larger bodies.

Second—It shall be the duty of the officers of the various State Federations to draft uniform rituals and constitutions, and all unions shall be chartered by the State Federation, with uniform initiation fees and monthly dues, the State Federations to be bound together by a National Executive Board.

The following report was received from the Committee on Resolutions:

Denver, Colo., May 31, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Resolutions, having had under consideration Resolutions Nos. 5, 6, 9 and 10, report the same back with the recommendation that they be adopted.

H. L. HUGHES, Chairman,
BEN DETERS,
H. HAZELTON,
W. LIDDELL,
W. CUNNINGHAM,
F. W. OTT,
C. D. SMITH.

Following are the resolutions reported by the committee:

Whereas, the government of the United States has been and is now engaged in war with the Philippine Islanders in an attempt to force upon them, contrary to their desires, our form of government, thus depriving them of the rights we so ardently maintain for ourselves; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we condemn the action of the United States in the Philippine Islands, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the various representatives and senators of the states within the jurisdiction of this organization.

H. HAZELTON.

Whereas, one of the most cruel and oppressive warfares within the annals of modern history has been waged by a strong and mighty nation against a weak one in the Republic of Transvaal, South Africa; and

Whereas, the United States has, in supplying Great Britain with munitions of war, acted in a shameful and disgraceful manner against a sister republic who is struggling to be enrolled among the nations of the earth; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this organization condemn the attitude of our government and place itself on record as being in sympathy with the Boers.

H. HAZELTON.

Whereas, the men of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho have enfranchised the women of those states, thereby extending the comradeship of the home to the functions of the state; and

Whereas, the exercise of full political equality has resulted in marked improvement in those commonwealths by making potent the influence of good women; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the Western Labor Union, in convention assembled, do hereby endorse women suffrage and recommend its adoption in all the states of the Union.

D. C. COATES.

The Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163 of Denver, this day in regular meeting assembled endorse the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that the enemies of labor and labor measures are continuously making strenuous efforts to suppress or prevent measures beneficial to organized labor, and that they all but succeeded, during the extra session of the Legislature, in having one of our measures, the Bucklin Australasian Tax Amendment, repealed, and while they failed in their attempt to rob the people of their right to vote on this amendment, they are still busily at work to defeat this already other measure beneficial to organized labor. They are trying to bunco the people into voting against such measures, especially the Bucklin bill, by invidious misrepresentations and falsehoods."

Therefore, be it resolved, by the Western Labor Union in convention assembled that we urge every affiliated organization and every individual member thereof to vote for the two most important labor measures—the Eight-Hour Amendment and the Bucklin Australasian Tax Amendment—at the Colorado state election November next; and be it further

Resolved, that every member shall morally support these two measures to the best of his ability.

Discussion having arisen as to whom should be admitted to the hall during the debate in the afternoon, on motion the President was instructed to exercise his discretion in admitting members of the Western Labor Union.

Messrs. Morrison and Kidd arrived promptly at 3 o'clock, followed by Eugene V. Debs and Father Hagerty.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was introduced by President McDonald and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Unionists: In accordance with the action of previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor, representatives of the Executive Council were selected to call upon national and international organizations that were not as yet affiliated with our great labor movement. At the last convention a recommendation was adopted that a committee should be present at the convention of the Western Labor Union. We come here in the great labor movement advocating unity and internationalism. The American Federation of Labor has evolved from the formation of the wage-workers of the different crafts and callings into local unions. Considerable success was secured by the formation of independent local unions of the different crafts and callings; but it was discovered that it was necessary to form national and international organizations of the separate crafts and callings to secure the highest and best results for the members of those crafts and callings. After those national and international unions were formed, the representatives of those organizations believed that all wage-workers should be organized in their crafts and callings and should be united in one Federation, hence the American Federation of Labor; and on those lines have the unionists of the country been working for many years, achieving undoubted success. In 1896-1897 there were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor 24,000 wage-workers. At that time the finances—money received from the various organizations—were very small in comparison to what was necessary to carry on the organization of the workers of this country. In '97 laws were adopted which created a larger fund and by which action was taken that placed the organization in a better position for defending the wage-workers. To-day we have 1,100,000 wage-workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor directly and through international organizations. Five years ago fifty-eight (58) national and international organizations were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; to-day we have ninety-one (91) national and international organizations, four hundred (400) city central bodies, twenty-five (25) state bodies, and we are organizing throughout the different states at a more rapid rate than ever before in the history of the American Federation of Labor. During the last four years 800,000 members have been brought into the ranks of the national and international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. I said that with the legislation that has been adopted the American Federation of Labor is capable of organizing the wage-workers of America. I take it that if you should form two local unions of a craft or calling in one city it means division and disruption; if you form two international organizations of any one craft it means division and disruption. If you believe in the unity of labor, if you believe in the international organization of the wage-workers, then if you take and form an organization with the same powers as the American Federation of Labor, on geographical lines, you are standing in

the way of progress, in the way of unity and federation and eventually disruption must follow and the great labor movement must again suffer and be retarded and this is what will be brought about by the formation of a dual organization. You have in the West a growing movement; you have in the West, as you claim, the most progressive trades unionists in America. We are here to say that if the American Federation of Labor is not the progressive organization that you desire, then it is your duty as wage-workers, it is your duty as men affiliated with your national and international organizations, to come into the American Federation of Labor; bring your results and your plans and present them to organized labor and say: "These are the plans that should be adopted for the furtherance of organized labor and for the purpose of bringing about unity." There was never a condition improved, there was never a fight won by those that criticise. There are 1,100,000 men standing together to-day to secure better conditions—800,000 more than five years ago. With organization advancing as it is to-day, with the agitation that has been put forth, there is no reason why five years from this present time that 2,000,000 men should not be organized in national and international organizations for the purpose of securing better conditions. We hold and I challenge any man to gainsay the fact that there is no other organization in existence to-day that has secured better conditions for the workers than the trades union. There are other organizations which have advocated the very conditions which we are attempting to secure through organization. They say that the American Federation of Labor is conservative; it is slow, but I want to say that those short cuts across to better conditions have usually fallen by the way in disaster and disruption and ended in the destruction of the conditions that organized labor has secured. We hold that every man who believes in an international organization must of necessity believe in the real unity of those labor organizations with the American Federation of Labor; and the formation of another organization on geographical lines must end in disaster to organized labor. You cannot have two organizations in America claiming the same jurisdiction without friction; it is difficult enough for international organizations to live to-day. We ask every wage-worker, organized and unorganized, to go into their local unions and to see that those local unions are affiliated with their national organizations, and that those national organizations should stand for unity; that their organizations should be brought to the great universal labor movement, namely, the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor has passed through the strife of disruption of the Knights of Labor; wherever that organization had its unions there we find contention and disruption; and I want to say to the delegates of the Western Labor Union, in all sincerity and in language crude but plain, that if you continue your organization on the lines laid down that you will have contention in all the states, and that contention will not be smoothed over. That success which organized labor should have will not be acquired until the movement becomes one universal movement and there is but one federation of labor. I do not care how good the intentions of the officers may be; I do not question their

desire to benefit the wage-workers. We have the history of the past and we have got the history of the present to demonstrate the fact that you are going to destroy instead of build. The Western Labor Union will gradually encroach upon the national and international organization, no matter if they at this time claim that they are not going to interfere with the national and international unions.

If you are to acquire the success that you expect, it means the absorbing of the local unions, the national and international organizations into your Western Labor Union; it means the destruction of the power of the national and international organizations in the western states; it is in direct opposition to that internationalism which you are fighting for and which the American Federation of Labor is fighting for. And so sure as success is to be reached in this country, it can come only through one united movement, one federation for all trades and callings, working in perfect harmony for the uplifting and betterment of humanity.

Eugene V. Debs was then introduced by President McDonald
Condensed report of Debs' speech follows:

Mr. President and Men and Women in the Cause of Labor:

I yield to no man in the desire for unity of the working class. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to make any sacrifice to secure that unity save one, and that is principle and honor. [Applause.]

With the withdrawal of the Western Labor Union from the American Federation of Labor I had absolutely nothing to do. If, however, the withdrawal was justifiable at that time, the years that have since intervened have simply served to vindicate the wisdom of such action. [Applause.]

I wish to say in the beginning that I have been on terms of personal kindness with the two gentlemen who are your guests on this occasion, the two representatives of the American Federation of Labor, and if I am opposed to them to-day, it is because of certain fundamental differences in reference to the labor movement, and not from any personal consideration.

Mr. Morrison asks: If there is anything wrong with the American Federation of Labor, why not remain within the Federation and right the wrongs from within, instead of opposing it from without? Why, gentlemen, did not the founders of the American Federation of Labor remain within the organization of the Knights of Labor and right the wrongs from within? [Applause.]

Let us discuss another point—the president of the American Federation of Labor—and my only regret is that he is not present here to-day. When I have anything to say to a man, I like to meet him face to face and give him an opportunity to speak in his own behalf. The president of the American Federation of Labor is also the vice-president of the Civic Federation. Mark that, will you! You may say, "Oh, he is only acting in an unofficial capacity as an officer of the Civic Federation." Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, becomes "Sammy" Gompers, vice-president of the Civic Federation. Mark Hanna is reported to have said on leaving

the council room, "We have forgotten Sammy!" And he was made vice-president, or does any one think he was, because he was a cigar-maker? Don't you know and don't I know, he was made vice-president of the Civic Federation solely because he was and is the president of the American Federation of Labor?

You may tell me that ministers of the gospel are members of the Civic Federation and I answer, so much the worse for the gospel. [Applause.]

Now, observe these ministers, these humble followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, the friend of the workingman, who if living and here in Denver to-day would stand for what I am advocating. [Applause.]

They appointed Bishop Potter to the Civic Federation; they did not appoint Father Hagerty. They know their business; they are taking no chances.

Now, the Civic Federation has a brief record but a very malodorous one; the stench rises to the nostrils. All their work is in the interest of the capitalist class.

Twenty thousand workingmen went on strike in the city of Boston recently and the capitalists were very much alarmed. A class struggle was on exhibition. Secretary Easley of the Civic Federation promptly consulted with the capitalists and they sent their emissaries to consult with the leaders of the strike and asked them to order the men back to work and solemnly promised that justice would be done. The men returned to work, but their leaders were told there was no work for them. The strike was broken, the men were demoralized and the manly men who had the courage to lead them are out of jobs.

Were I a delegate to this convention, I would certainly favor the unity of the working class. But I would make some stipulations to the American Federation of Labor, and among the first would be, "When you cut loose from the Civic Federation, we will talk over matters looking to unity, but not until then." I would point to the fact that "your leading officers are members of the Civic Federation and your executive council have not repudiated their action in joining and accepting offices. In this case silence gives consent."

There is another matter to be considered. You have been told what great things have been done for you. I am going to tell you what they have never done—what they never will do for you. It is conceded that the coal miners are thoroughly organized; they are also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We are told they are the most powerful organization in the world. What is the condition of these wage-workers? They live in miserable hovels, and their wives and children are half-clad and poorly fed. According to the official report of the Bureau of Statistics of the State of Pennsylvania, there are 146,000 coal miners in that state. For the year 1901—the year in which they were supposed to enjoy the fruits of their great victory—their average wage, according to this official report, was seventy-eight cents a day!! What do you think of that? How do you like it?

What is the condition of the workers in the South to-day? It is true they have not been organized very long—some of them—but in some parts they are very well organized; but they will never materially better their condition under the present industrial system. To-day, gentlemen, there is not one state in the South that has a child-labor law. Capitalists from the North went to the South and said, "If you will agree to remove certain obnoxious restrictions, we will locate our cotton factories in the South." And to-day throughout the South, thousands of children, in those cotton mills, are being dwarfed in mind and deformed in body, debarred from the happy play-time and school-time of childhood and youth, grinding out for their capitalist masters the profits to satisfy their greed. These are the conditions prevailing in the South to-day.

Now, to return to the coal miners—and my heart goes out to them—I would willingly give five years of my life, and I mean every word of it, if I could only bring any substantial relief.

Recently they met at Scranton and agreed to strike if their demands were not conceded. That strike was not called. On the 1st of April they were ready but they were prevailed upon to submit their demands for arbitration and settlement to the Civic Federation. They asked for thirty days to consider but they knew in advance the demands of the miners would never be granted. They knew this on the 1st day of April. Why was not the Civic Federation honest enough to say, plainly and at once, "We can't do anything for you; you will have to fight your battle alone." When the thirty days expired, they asked for a few more days time and, finally, the statement was made that the Civic Federation was powerless and could do nothing for them.

Do you suppose that Mark Hanna is an idiot? He is anything but that! He knew on the 1st day of April, as well as later, that the Civic Federation could not do anything for those struggling miners! What is the result of these delays? Every miner knows that on the 1st day of April they would have struck as one man. When finally the strike was declared, it was carried by a bare majority. They saw that they were betrayed, and many said, "The best thing to do is to go back to work."

These mines are mainly owned by a few plutocrats and they say that they are going to run their mines as they choose. I tell you they haven't the right to own these mines and reduce workingmen to wage-slavery. This slavery succeeds the black slavery of the South, and the boss succeeds the overseer with his whip and lash.

By the strike these plutocrats suffer some inconvenience and loss of profit, but in the final results they will not lose anything. These coal barons live on the Nob Hills; have carriages and yachts and vaults filled with gold; they can live sumptuously, but the miners go hungry and it would require the genius of a Dante to depict their haggard condition. These miners have not even the right to walk on the public highways! Their wives and children live in penury and want and misery. No sooner had the strike been declared when two thousand special police were sworn in, doubtless to guard the public highways, where even a dog has the right of way. Read the records

of Homestead, Virden, Hazleton and Cœur d'Alene—the story is ever the same!

Now, when the operators have stamped out this strike and crushed these miners, I want to know what the American Federation of Labor is going to do for them?—What can it do for them? It is our right to know if they have still some relief in store—some balm in Gilead? If they have such, let them tell us what it is. If not, we will tell them what we have and what we propose to do. [Applause.] We are going to begin right here! We are going to begin right now in this western country. I tell you the day of trades unionism in its antiquated form is past. Not that I am opposed to trades unions, but I want them up to date; I want them equipped with a rapid-fire gun in this modern warfare instead of the old blunderbuss. They will have to change their methods before they can emancipate the down-trodden workingmen and women of this earth! That is their true economic mission. I want the trades unions to organize thoroughly and to assert their rights upon the economic field and to do all they can to keep them there! I ALSO WANT THE TRADES UNIONISTS AS SUCH TO STAND TOGETHER UPON A POLITICAL PLATFORM!

I do not ask them to become a political organization;—I wouldn't allow them to do so, if in my power to prevent. But I do want them to use their political power at the right time and the right place, and in the right way! [Applause.] The leaders of the American Federation do not want any political action; they advise trade unionists to keep out of politics, while they use their official prestige to boost themselves into political jobs! The old political parties are satisfied to have you keep out of politics. They know that without such action you have no power.

Did you see the injunction recently issued by Baker—Judge Baker of Indiana? Well, he is an old man, almost worn out. Now, they have got to have some more of the same kind of judicial material, some more of the same kind of stuff, when old Baker shuffles off this mortal coil. This old corporation judge has a son precisely like himself. Now, Roosevelt has appointed to the federal bench of Indiana this son of Baker—Judge Baker, the infamous tool of the corporations. Every time he had a chance he attacked workingmen in the interest of the capitalists. The other day they had a local strike in Indianapolis when the employers rushed to Judge Baker for an injunction and he said: "I want you not only to ask for an injunction, but to ask for damages and I will grant both the petition for injunction and damages." Think of a judge, when an injunction is asked for, advising the petitioners to also demand damages against half-fed working people! And the son of this man, another just like him, Roosevelt has appointed judge and they are both on the bench of Indiana, to-day; both ready to serve injunctions in the interest of the capitalists and corporations.

I AM A SOCIALIST! That is to say, I am a "ripe" trade unionist. There are two kinds of trade unionists—those who are green and those who are ripe. I ought, also, perhaps, to mention a third kind—

those who have become rotten. [Applause.] Those are the fellows you want to keep your eye on.

To me, it is the most pitiful spectacle to see representatives of workingmen lobbying in legislative halls and begging to have some law for the alleged benefit of labor put on the statute books for some two-by-four judge to declare "unconstitutional." You don't want lobbyists in the outer halls, you want your members in the legislative seats to make laws for you.

"Just keep out of politics," they insist, but I am here to tell you TO GO INTO POLITICS! BUT GO IN THE RIGHT WAY. In the matter of politics it is safe to follow the example of the capitalists. A successful capitalist knows his business. Lobbyists and attorneys are not employed by individual capitalists, but by corporations. Labor must organize in the interests of labor and follow the political example set by the capitalists. These same capitalists organize a corporation and then push it into politics and every one of them advises you to "keep out of politics." Mark Hanna has been in politics all his life and he is worth twenty million dollars and the Pennsylvania miner, who is not in politics, gets seventy-eight cents a day!—and a grave in the potter's field. . . .

What did the Federation do for you in the strike at Leadville? You appealed for help and spent \$100 in your efforts to obtain it, and after a dreary waiting you got a \$5 contribution from the East. It is well enough for them to ask help from the West, but it is in order also to ask if the helping hand of the East has been visible out in this western country? If it has, I do not think there are any witnesses to the fact and it would take a magnifying glass to discover it. . . .

I ask no man to be responsible for my words. I am not infallible, but I will simply say in conclusion, if I were a delegate, I would refuse the proffered official hand and I would reduce to writing my cause for so doing and if this is done, as I know you are able to do it, it will challenge the approval of right-thinking men not only in the West but all over the United States. I know that organized labor in the East is rife with discontent; I know that the most progressive trades union elements in the East are opposed to the reactionary policy of the American Federation of Labor, which you are now asked to endorse. If you take decided action it will strengthen their hands. They have every reason to believe you will, and the report will echo from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But if you want to turn the hand back on the dial of Labor; if you want to strike another blow at the heart of Labor, subscribe to the present policy of the American Federation. If, on the other hand, you are keeping step with the inspired music of progress; if you can SEE!—if you can HEAR!—if you can FEEL!—in other words, if you are not totally dead to all the appeals of your fellow-men, adopt, by an unanimous vote if possible, but adopt a vigorous and progressive policy and after adopting that policy fling your banner to the breeze and appeal to the workingmen of the country to rally beneath its folds. Wipe out the limitation implied by your name and let the Western Labor Union become the

American Labor Union. I admire the western spirit. I am with you in this and will face the East on this proposition. Now if the American Federation of Labor really want to unify, let it cut loose from labor's enemies; let it procure a divorce between Samuel Gompers and Marcus Hanna! [Applause.] Let it declare for independent political action along class-conscious lines and then, all hail! We will then say the hour has struck for union. The East and the West will be wed and we will have an all-embracing organization. We will conquer, grasp the reins of government and establish the Socialistic Republic! [Prolonged applause.]

After Mr. Debs closed Father Hagerty was introduced and delivered the following address:

I do not want to spoil a good thing. Mr. Debs has said everything that could possibly be said upon the subject. I might talk myself black in the face without being able to add anything to it.

To my thinking, no man has a right to come to you and ask you to assist in getting better things. You don't want better things; you want the best things! Nothing less will satisfy. But you can never get them except by political action.

We all know the old adage, "Live horse and you will get grass"; live on promises and you are absolutely helpless, but be strong and determined and you can get anything you want. To live on promises is like filling up at your meal with soup until there is no room for meat.

As I said, I don't want to spoil a good thing—the fine music of the Stradivarius-like voice of Mr. Debs which has been ringing in our ears and charming our souls.

Messrs. Morrison and Kidd replied briefly to Mr. Debs and at 6:30 p. m. the convention adjourned to meet Monday morning, June 2nd, at 9 o'clock.

SIXTH DAY.

June 2, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

The convention called to order at 9:10 a. m. by President McDonald.

The Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, I. H. Field of Lumbermen's Union No. 180, James Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247, R. J. Anderson of Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 226.

Minutes of Saturdays sessions were read and approved.

The following amendments to the Constitution were read and referred to the Committee on Constitution:

Amendment by S. B. Lawrence: To strike out Section 4 of Article 2.

Amendment by Barbers' Protective Union No. 146: Any member leaving his local union in bad financial standing as to dues, fines and assessments, or any money entrusted to him, must, before being taken into any other local, pay all arrearages and present a clearance card from the Union to which he formerly belonged.

Amendment by Charles Metzger: To amend Article 8, Section 5, to read: "That all Recording Secretaries, Financial Secretaries and Secretary-Treasurers be elected annually."

Amendment by H. Hazelton: Any agreement on wages, hours or conditions entered into for a specified time between employers and employes must be understood to terminate whenever said employers infringe on or refuse to comply with the just demands of any other organization affiliated with the Western Labor Union, or holding a charter under it; otherwise due notice of a change must be given on the part of either.

Amendment by H. Hazelton: Local unions may grant old, enfeebled or disabled members special privileges or dispensations when the applicant is deemed deserving.

Amendment by H. Hazelton: The funds held by local unions, such as sick, burial, etc., must be kept and reported in their separate classes.

Amendment by S. B. Lawrence: Nominations of officers shall be made from the floor of the convention from duly accredited delegates and election shall be by ballot. Should no candidate receive a majority of the votes on the first ballot, the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped and another ballot taken, and this procedure continued until some candidate is elected.

Amendment by A. E. Anderson: The Executive Board shall receive all money donated by unions for strike benefits and shall pay no benefits until the local applying for aid shall have been on strike at least one week.

Amendment by H. N. Banks: Article 5 of the Constitution to be amended by adding another section to read: "That all money donated by affiliated locals of the Western Labor Union for the benefit of striking locals shall be disbursed only by the Executive Board or by some reliable person designated by the Board; said party or parties to give full account of all moneys received and disbursed.

Amendment by H. Hazelton: To amend Article 8, Section 10, to read: "Where said organization does represent and is composed of delegates elected from the several Trades Unions of a state or territory, so specified in their charter, said organization shall be known as (state or territory named in charter) Trades and Labor Council, and shall have the right to levy and collect a per capita tax for its own support, create committees, establish subordinate councils, adjust grievances and perform such business as may come before it from the subordinate and various unions so affiliated. Its rulings and decisions shall be binding upon its affiliated and subordinate organizations, except that they shall have the right of an appeal to the Executive Board of the general union. This state organization shall pay a per capita tax to the general secretary, send delegates to the general conventions and render reports to the general secretary."

Amendment by Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly: Providing that obligations on union label shall be embodied in ritual. (This amendment was read and referred to Committee on Ritual.)

Amendment by Fred W. Walton: To amend Article I by adding a new section to read: "All delegates to the biennial convention of the American Labor Union shall be allowed railroad fare to and from the convention."

Amendment by S. B. Lawrence: To amend Article 1, Section 4, by striking out the figures "4,000" and inserting "1,000."

Amendment by Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly: Creating and regulating State Executive Boards.

Amendment by Wallace Labor Union No. 150: Any member leaving the jurisdiction of the Western Labor Union, or who may follow any vocation not governed by this order, may by paying his dues, fines and assessments up to date, demand a withdrawal card, and by preserving said card and presenting it to any local union in the Western Labor Union, he may rejoin at any time for the sum of one dollar (\$1.00); provided, he has not contracted any disease or received any personal injury. In such case the union reserves the right to reject him.

Amendment by Fred W. Walton: To amend Article 3 of the Constitution as follows:

Section 1. "By striking out the word 'ten' in the third line and inserting the word 'twelve' in lieu thereof.

Section 2. "By striking out the word 'three' in the second line and inserting the word 'four' in lieu thereof.

Section 4. "By striking out the word 'two' in the third line and inserting the word 'three' in lieu thereof."

All the above amendments, except the last one by Delegate Walton, were referred to the Committee on Constitution. The last amendment, on motion was laid on the table.

The special committee to interview J. Geo. Leyner Co. regarding trouble between the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163 and the Leyner Co., reported as follows:

Your committee organized by electing D. F. O'Shea chairman of the joint committee. That your committee visited the J. Geo. Leyner Manufacturing Company and heard the controversy from the standpoint of that firm. That our chairman subsequently heard the meeting of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163 and heard the contro-

versy from the standpoint of the union. That the firm of J. Leyner accede to the former proposition over their signature. That the Blacksmiths' Union unanimously resolved not to accept any solution of the question.

D. F. O'SHEA,
E. A. EMERY,
VAL G. WURTZ,
JOHN KENNEDY,
M. J. ELLIOTT,
JAMES BOLAND.

To the Joint Arbitration Committee, W. F. M. and W. L. U., Mr. D. F. O'Shea, Chairman, Markham Hotel, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir—Referring to the interview had this afternoon with your committee in re controversy with the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163, we would say that if, as a result of your investigation, your respective organizations shall withdraw the charges of unfairness that have been made and advise all members of your organizations to this effect, you may rely on our making no discrimination against union blacksmiths. So far as the men who walked out on the 25th day of last November are concerned, we will place them upon an equal footing with others when applying for employment. This confirms what we said verbally to you this afternoon. We feel that all difference between us has resulted very largely from a misunderstanding and that your consideration of the matter will lead you to the same conclusion.

Very sincerely yours,

J. GEO. LEYNER.

Moved and seconded that report of committee be accepted and committee discharged. Carried.

Delegate William Cunningham secured unanimous consent to introduce a resolution pledging the support of the Western Labor Union to the Workingmen's Union No. 5 and Teamsters' Union No. 15 of Butte, the members of these unions being on strike.

Moved and seconded that resolution be adopted as read and the action of the convention telegraphed to the unions interested. Carried. Resolution follows:

Whereas, the Teamsters and Laborers employed in the lumber yards of Butte, Montana, are now on a strike for an eight-hour day, and the proprietors of the lumber yards have so far refused to concede the demands of the men; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Western Labor Union in convention assembled extend to their brothers now out on strike at Butte, Montana, the moral and material support of all unions represented in this convention; and be it further

Resolved, that a dispatch be sent to the Teamsters and Workingmen's Unions of Butte, Montana, notifying them of the action taken by this convention.

Amendment by H. Hazelton regarding contracts with employers. Committee recommends be indefinitely postponed.

Moved and seconded recommendation of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Amendment by H. Hazelton granting special dispensations to privileged members. Committee recommends do not pass.

Moved and seconded recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment by S. B. Lawrence, prescribing manner of electing officers. Committee recommends do not pass.

Moved and seconded recommendation of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Amendment by H. Hazelton regulating the classification of local funds. Committee recommends do not pass.

Moved and seconded recommendation of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Amendment by A. E. Anderson and H. N. Banks, regulating the distribution of strike benefits. Committee recommends that both amendments be embodied in a single section to replace Section 2, Article 5 of the Constitution.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Grievance of Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Pocatello, Idaho, was read and referred to Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary.

Moved and seconded that the President appoint a committee of five (5) on Good and Welfare. Carried.

Committee—A. J. Sims, C. G. Oppenlander, Rollin H. Wright, Harry Wehmann, William Wallace.

Moved and seconded that communication be sent Western Federation of Miners' Convention requesting said organization to appoint a special committee to confer with like committee from this convention regarding proposition of conducting jointly an official magazine. Carried.

Committee on Resolutions then reported on the following resolution by William Cunningham and recommended that it be adopted:

RESOLUTION.

"Be it Resolved, That a committee of three (3) be appointed by this convention to confer with a like committee of the West-

ern Federation of Miners for the purpose of considering the advisability of uniting both organizations under one head."

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

President appointed committee as follows: William Cunningham, Michael Leahy, Casper Wright.

Chairman Compton of the Committee on Entertainment invited the delegates to visit Zang's Brewery.

Moved and seconded that the invitation be accepted and delegates visit the brewery to-morrow, June 3rd, at 4 o'clock p. m. Carried.

Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary submitted the following report in the matter of the Custom Clothing Makers' Union No. 236:

Denver, Colo., June 2, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union

We, your Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary, after having the matter of the Custom Clothing Makers under consideration, respectfully recommend that their charter be released and that their delegate be seated in this convention.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

EDWARD JOSEPH.

JOHN STEPHENS.

J. S. PAULEY.

C. P. LAFRAY.

F. C. IVES, Committee.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The convention then took recess to reconvene at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. by President McDonald.

The Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, Virginia Paden of Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247.

President McDonald then appointed F. J. Pelletier, F. W. Cronin as a special committee from the Executive Board to act with Building Trades Council in settlement of strike.

Delegate Frank C. Ives, chairman of the Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary, then asked special permission to make a motion.

He moved that previous action regarding Custom Clothing Makers' charter be reconsidered. Seconded and carried.

Moved and seconded that this matter be taken up in convention.

Moved and seconded that the subject be referred to Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that it be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Moved and seconded, as a substitute for pending motions, that the subject be referred to a special committee of five (5). Carried.

Committee—J. B. Armstrong, D. F. O'Shea, William Erler, Luke Kelly, Edward McCrystle.

Moved and seconded that a special committee be appointed to confer with special committee from Western Federation of Miners relative to establishing an official magazine. Carried.

Committee—Clarence Smith, D. F. O'Shea, H. L. Hughes.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolution by Geo. Bachenberg, with the recommendation that it be adopted:

Whereas, Geo. J. Kindel has assumed a determined and well-defined policy of aggression towards organized labor and the Mattress Makers' Union No. 208 of the Western Labor Union; and

Whereas, he has resorted to measures unbecoming the conduct of a sympathizer of organized labor; and

Whereas, he has on many occasions uttered sentiments and published pernicious publications with the view of disrupting our organization; and

Whereas, the Mattress Makers are still on a strike at the factories of Geo. J. Kindel; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union that we hereby declare the products of the factories of Geo. J. Kindel unfair until such times as he is willing to pay fair wages for a fair day's work and employs men instead of children to make his mattresses.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolution by Lothrop Lumbermen's Union No. 180, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union

The Lothrop Union No. 108 of Lothrop, Montana, wish to protest against the custom of granting charters to any body of men working jointly for a company, part of whose employes are already maintaining a union, and claiming jurisdiction over all employes in that locality.

Our reason for this protest is that the present custom is equivalent to granting two charters in one trade in the same town.

Moved and seconded recommendation of committee be adopted. Carried.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolution by Denver Mill Workers' Union No. 188, with the recommendation that the matter be referred to a special committee of three (3) for investigation:

Be it resolved, by the Denver Mill Workers' Union No. 188 of the Western Labor Union in business meeting assembled:

Whereas, this union at a previous meeting authorized and formed a contract which we desired to enter into with the Rocky Mountain Paper Company, requiring the said company to recognize us as a body of organized men and women, and adopting the label of the Western Labor Union to place upon the product of their mills, and also demanding that the company dispense with the present system of insurance, inasmuch as it is an imposition and unsatisfactory to the employes of the mill; and

Whereas, an able committee was appointed by the District Union No. 3 of the city of Denver to wait upon the manager of the Rocky Mountain Paper Mills for the purpose of obtaining the signature to said contract; and

Whereas, the said manager after several meetings with our committee refused to sign or recognize our contract; and

Whereas, such a contract under present conditions is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of this organization; so be it

Resolved, that this union shall declare the Rocky Mountain Paper Mills unfair to organized labor unless the request of this union is complied with in a reasonable length of time;

Resolved, that the secretary be and is hereby instructed to notify the Western Labor Union, the Colorado State Federation of Labor, and such other bodies of organized labor as is in his opinion necessary, asking them to investigate and endorse our action.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The President then appointed the following committee to investigate the matter: A. J. Sims, William H. Leonard, C. Coverston.

The convention then adjourned to meet Tuesday morning, June 3rd, at 9 a. m.

SEVENTH DAY.

June 3, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

The convention called to order at 9 a. m. by President McDonald.

The Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, W. B. Roberts of Fuel Workers and Team Drivers' Union No. 194, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, Virginia Paden of Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, R. J. Anderson of Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 236.

Minutes of previous session were read and approved.

Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

Denver, Colo., June 3, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

Your Committee on Resolutions, having had under consideration Resolution No. 3, report back the following substitute with the recommendation that it be adopted:

"Whereas, the Barbers have petitioned for an organization, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that said prayer be granted and that a member of that craft be appointed an organizer for a period of two months and that it shall also be his duty to organize among all other crafts as well as Barbers."

H. L. HUGHES,
Chairman.

Moved and seconded that report of committee be accepted and recommendations concurred in.

Committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution submitted the following report:

Denver, Colo., June 3, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution, recommend the following declaration as the

declaration of the fundamental political program of our organization with the unanimous recommendation that same be adopted by this convention:

A. E. ANDERSON,
M. E. WHITE,
S. E. RYAN,
R. B. HUGHES,
F. W. OTT,
G. W. MORSE,
CLARENCE SMITH,
F. J. PELLETIER,
E. M. OSBORNE,

Committee.

The declaration recommended by the committee follows:

Whereas, The time has come for undivided, independent working class political action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the representatives of the Western Labor Union do hereby declare in favor of International Socialism, and adopt the platform of the Socialist party of America in its entirety as the political platform and program of said organization.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to all members of the Western Labor Union, and to the working class in general, to be governed by the provisions of this resolution.

PLATFORM OF SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Moved and seconded that report of committee be adopted and recommendations concurred in.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that the platform be taken up separately. Amendment lost.

A general discussion ensued covering the points suggested by the platform.

A delegate having mentioned the name of Lieutenant Governor David C. Coates in connection with Colorado politics and this platform, Secretary Smith asked unanimous consent to invite Mr. Coates to speak before the convention for himself. There was no objection.

Mr. Coates visited the convention at 11:30 and in a brief speech stated that whatever the result of this convention should be regarding the Socialist party he would join that party within the next month and would do all in his power towards its success.

At the hour of 12 o'clock, the discussion not having ceased, the convention took a recess to reconvene at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. by President McDonald.

Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, A. E. Anderson of Grocery Employes' Union No. 167, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, Virginia Paden of Colorado State Stenographers Association No. 211, George Bachenberg of Denver

Mattress Makers Union No. 208, A. W. Foster of Western Federation of Miners, R. J. Anderson of Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 236.

Immediately after roll call the convention resumed discussion of Declaration of Principles presented by committee at the morning session.

Moved and seconded that this declaration be referred to a referendum vote of all members. It being explained to the convention that this was simply a declaration and not a mandatory law binding upon each member. This amendment was lost on roll call vote, as follows:

Ayes—William H. Bond, Edward Joseph, Thomas H. Foley, J. S. Pauley, C. P. Brinton, William Cunningham, D. C. Courtney, William Dee, William Erler, William Wallace, F. J. Peltier, F. W. Cronin, E. M. Osborne. Total, 13.

Nays—J. B. Armstrong, Luke Kelly, Caspar Wright, D. F. O'Shea, Frank C. Ives, Benj. Deters, Rollin H. Wright, Nick Tally, William A. Lowry, William Younghaene, W. H. Seaman, A. J. Sims, S. B. Lawrence, Harry N. Banks, C. J. Oppenlander, Oscar Shearer, Val G. Wertz, M. E. White, C. D. Smith, Arthur Anderson, George W. Kennedy, J. W. Walker, I. H. Field, W. B. Roberts, Charles Metzger, D. D. Saultry, John L. Compton, J. D. Cole, M. J. McMurray, O. Offield, Edward McCrystle, Florence E. Walton, Robert B. Hughes, Harry Wehmann, S. A. Wainscott, Mac Hendricks, John A. Burke, Harry Hazelton, C. P. Lafray, S. E. Ryan, George W. Morse, W. H. Kelly, Michael Leahy, John Stephens, Kate Dillon, W. J. Hopwood, H. L. Hughes, F. W. Ott, C. R. Larson, Dan McDonald, Clarence Smith, Fred W. Walton, Rees Davis, John Kennedy, W. H. Leonard. Total, 55.

So the motion to refer to a referendum vote was lost by a vote of 13 for and 55 against.

The vote on the adoption of the report as recommended by the committee resulted as follows:

Ayes—J. B. Armstrong, Luke Kelly, Caspar Wright, D. F. O'Shea, Frank C. Ives, Benj. Deters, Nick Tally, William A. Lowry, William Younghaene, William H. Leonard, A. J. Sims, S. B. Lawrence, Harry N. Banks, Sanford Levings, C. J. Oppenlander, Oscar Shearer, Val G. Wertz, M. E. White, C. D. Smith.

A. E. Anderson, George W. Kennedy, J. W. Walker, I. H. Field, W. B. Roberts, Charles Metzger, D. D. Saultry, John L. Compton, George Bachenberg, M. J. McMurray, Edward McCrystle, Florence E. Walton, Robert B. Hughes, Harry Wehmann, S. A. Wainscott, Mack Hendricks, John A. Burke, Harry Hazelton, C. P. Lafray, S. E. Ryan, George W. Morse, W. H. Kelly, Michael Leahy, John Stephens, Kate Dillon, W. J. Hopwood, H. L. Hughes, F. W. Ott, C. R. Larson, Dan McDonald, Clarence Smith, F. W. Cronin, Fred W. Walton, Rees Davis, John Kennedy, William H. Leonard, E. M. Osborne. Total, 56.

Nays—Rollin H. Wright, William H. Bond, O. Offield, Edward Joseph, Thomas H. Foley, J. S. Pauley, C. P. Brinton, William Cunningham, D. C. Courtney, William Dee, William Eler, William Wallace, F. J. Pelletier. Total, 13.

So the motion to adopt the report of the committee and concur in recommendations was carried by a vote of 56 for and 13 against.

A special committee to investigate grievance of Custom Clothing Makers' Union No. 236 reported as follows:

Denver, Colo., June 3, 1902.

We, your Special Committee on Grievance of Custom Clothiers, beg leave to report that the protestor refuses to offer any evidence in support of his protests, and we refer the matter to the convention and recommend that the report of the previous committee be adopted.

D. F. O'SHEA,
EDW. McCRYSTLE,
W. M. ERLER,
LUKE KELLY,
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Committee.

Moved and seconded that report be accepted and recommendations of committee concurred in. Carried

Chairman Compton of the Committee on Entertainment extended an invitation to the delegates to take a street car ride seeing Denver at 4 p. m. Thursday, June 5th.

Moved and seconded that invitation be accepted.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that the hour be fixed at 5 p. m. instead of 4 p. m. Amendment carried.

Original motion, as amended, carried.

At 4:30 p. m. the convention adjourned to meet Wednesday morning, June 4th, at 9 o'clock.

EIGHTH DAY.

June 4, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order at 9 a. m. by President McDonald. The Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, Val G. Wertz of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163, A. E. Anderson of Grocery Employes' Union No. 167, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, George Bachenberg of Denver Mattress Makers' Union No. 208, Virginia Paden of Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, E. M. Osborne of Federal Labor Union No. 252, Maggie Guiry of Custom Clothing Makers' Union No. 236.

Minutes of previous sessions read and approved.

The special committee to interview the Denver Paper Mills upon grievance of Denver Mill Workers' Union reported progress and the committee was continued.

Committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution submitted the following report:

Denver, Colo., June 4, 1902.

We, your Committee on Constitution, have examined the following amendments submitted for their consideration, and report as follows:

Amendment to strike out Section 4 of Article 11. Committee recommends that this amendment do not pass.

Amendment No. 13, changing name of organization to American Labor Union. Committee states that this amendment will be embodied in the final report of the Committee on Constitution; therefore recommends that this amendment be not considered until final report of committee is made, as a number of other important matters will affect this amendment at that time.

Amendment prescribing manner of electing officers. Committee reports that in the Constitution as finally submitted will be an amendment completely covering the election of officers by the referendum system. Therefore recommend that this amendment do not pass.

Amendment prescribing annual elections of local secretaries and treasurers. Committee recommends that this amendment do not pass.

Amendment covering reinstatements of members. Committee recommends that this amendment be so altered as to make it necessary that any member must have a clearance card from the union to which he formerly belonged before being accepted by another union in the Western Labor Union.

A. E. ANDERSON.
M. E. WHITE,
CLARENCE SMITH,
F. W. OTT,
S. E. RYAN.
E. M. OSBORNE.

Moved and seconded that the recommendations of the committee be taken up separately, as follows:

Amendment to strike out Section 4 of Article 2, committee recommends do not pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment regarding change of name of organization, committee recommends be postponed until final report of committee is submitted.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment prescribing the manner of electing officers, committee recommends do not pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment prescribing the annual election of local secretaries and secretary-treasurers, committee recommends do not pass.

Moved and seconded recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment covering reinstatement of members, committee recommends this amendment do pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee as a whole be adopted. Carried.

The Committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution reported the following amendments to the Constitution regulating the election of officers and making of laws by

the initiative and referendum system with the recommendation that they be adopted:

AMENDMENT NO. —.

Initiative and referendum in the making of laws, reported and recommended by Committee on Constitution.

Amendments to this constitution and by-laws may be submitted by local unions representing not less than six per cent. of the membership of the American Labor Union, or by a majority of the delegates at the biennial convention.

The referendum vote on amendments shall be held the last meeting of December, annually, commencing 1903. Amendments to be considered and voted upon in December must be at headquarters not later than October 25th, and shall be submitted to local unions in ballot form not later than December 1st.

Returns by each local union must be made and certified to by the President and Recording Secretary and mailed to the general office not later than forty-eight hours after the vote has been taken and the polls closed.

The referendum shall be extended to national and international unions affiliated with the American Labor Union—said referendum to be conducted by national and international organization, and total votes to be reported to American Labor Union, signed and certified to by President and Secretary of said international unions. Votes from said national organization to be apportioned to several conditions and laws in proportion to per capita tax paid by said national organization.

The elective officers of the American Labor Union shall be nominated by the local unions and elected by the membership in the manner hereinafter provided.

The first election of general officers and members of the Executive Board under the referendum system shall take place the last Monday in June, 1903, and thereafter biennially the last Monday in June.

Every member of the American Labor Union who has been in continuous good standing for not less than one year and who shall have been a member in good standing of organized labor for not less than four years immediately preceding election, shall be eligible to any office in this organization.

Subordinate unions may by majority vote nominate, at the first regular meeting February, biennially, commencing 1903, one candidate for each elective office, and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary of each subordinate union taking action to immediately notify the Secretary-Treasurer, who is directed to close nominations at 12 m. noon March 8th—those received after that time to be disregarded. The Secretary-Treasurer shall publish in the official journal, not later than April 5th, a list of the nominees and nominators, declaring five candidates for each office who have been supported by the largest number of unions as nominees for the office for which they were respectively named; provided, that candidates for office of President and Secretary-Treasurer shall have at least ten endorsers and all other candidates shall have at least five endorsers.

Within twenty-four hours after closing of nominations, the Secretary-Treasurer shall notify all eligible candidates of their nomination, and each candidate so notified shall on or before 12 m. noon of March 25th furnish the said Secretary-Treasurer with a letter of acceptance of the nomination, and in said letter the candidate shall give his views of the methods and aims of the organization. Each candidate shall also file with the Secretary-Treasurer a statement that he or she is eligible under the laws of the organization, and said statement shall be attested by the President and Secretary of the local union, with the seal of the union attached, and failure to comply with this law, it shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to strike the delinquent's name from the list, inserting in lieu thereof the name of the next eligible candidate.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall, as soon as possible after the foregoing provisions have been complied with, prepare and have printed, the names of all candidates, arranged in alphabetical order, together with the name and number of the union of which they are members. This ballot shall bear the official seal of this union and be so constructed that a voter can with ease designate his choice by making a cross opposite the names of those for whom he wishes to record his vote. He shall supply subordinate unions, free of cost, with a sufficient quantity of such ballots before June 1st. No ballot shall be used at such elections except those issued by the officers of this union.

Election shall be held on the last Monday in June, biennially. Subordinate unions, to regulate the place and manner of voting, provided that no member shall be entitled to vote at general elections who was not in good standing and so reported in the quarterly report of March 31st preceding election.

The President and Recording Secretary of each subordinate union is hereby required within forty-eight hours after closing of the polls to transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer a statement showing the number of votes cast for each and every candidate. They shall also transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer in the same manner the votes cast, securely sealed. These returns shall be carefully filed and preserved by said officials and 12 m. noon on July 6th delivered to the Board of Canvassers.

Between June 1st and 5th preceding an election for general officers, the Secretary-Treasurer shall send each member of the Executive Board a list of the local unions within a radius of 300 miles of headquarters. The members of the Executive Board shall then vote for five local unions. The five local unions receiving a majority vote of the Executive Board shall each of them elect one member of the Canvassing Board.

The members elected as the Canvassing Board shall meet at headquarters at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th of July succeeding the general election. They shall then formally and in the presence of each other open envelopes or boxes containing votes, records of result, etc., and ascertain and verify result of the election. Upon conclusion of their labors they shall prepare a detailed report of the result of the election and sign and certify to the same. This report shall be pub-

lished in the issue of the official journal immediately after the result is ascertained. The Canvassing Board shall place all the ballots, etc., together with a copy of their report, in a box, to be closed and sealed by them, and this box shall not be opened until the next convention is held, when it shall be disposed of.

Any member of the Canvassing Board who shall aid or abet in falsely declaring the result of an election for general officers shall be expelled from the organization and not be permitted to re-admittance for a term of five years from the date of such expulsion, and upon re-admission said person shall pay a fine of \$50.00 and shall forever be deprived from holding any office in this union, and his name and offense shall be published in the official journal for three consecutive issues.

With the exception of the officers of President and Secretary, those nominees receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot shall be declared elected to the positions for which they were candidates; in case of the above mentioned officers a majority of votes shall be necessary to elect, and if on the first ballot no candidate for President or Secretary-Treasurer receives a majority of all votes cast, or if there shall have been an equal number of votes cast for the two highest candidates for any other office, the Canvassing Board shall direct the Secretary-Treasurer to issue ballots containing the names of the two candidates who receive the greatest number of votes (or those who may have been tied) and subordinate unions shall hold an election within forty days after such date. The election and certification of result to be in all possible respects similar to those which had obtained in conducting the initial elections.

Any member proven guilty of misrepresenting returns, altering, mutilating or destroying deposited ballots, or voting wrongfully or illegally, shall be punished as the local union may determine, but in no case shall the penalty be less than a fine of \$0.00. It is further provided that for the purpose of preserving the integrity of this law, the Executive Board, all other laws, or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding, is empowered to proceed against the alleged offender and mete out such punishment as in the opinion of the said Board is just and equitable.

Any subordinate union refusing or neglecting to hold an election as required by this law, shall be disciplined as the Executive Board may determine.

By unanimous vote the Secretary was instructed to have copies of these amendments printed and circulate them among the delegates before the matter should be acted upon by the convention.

Committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution submitted the following additional report:

Denver, Colorado, June 4, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Constitution, to whom was referred cer-

tain portions of the reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer, report as follows:

MAGAZINE OR JOURNAL.

Inasmuch as this convention has a special committee on this matter, conferring with a like committee from the Western Federation of Miners, with a view to outlining a plan for conducting a journal jointly, we recommend that the matter be referred to that committee, with instructions to bring in a report in line with the result of its work.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

We report that we have embodied the principles of the initiative and referendum, both in the matters of making laws and election of officers, in amendments to our constitution, which amendments we submit herewith, recommending that they be adopted.

JUNIORS AND WOMEN.

Covering the recommendation of the Secretary-Treasurer for lower per capita tax for Juniors and women, we submit the following amendment, with the recommendation that it do pass:

"Section 1, Article III., after the word 'advance,' to continue to read: 'except that unions composed exclusively of women or of Juniors under the age of eighteen years shall pay a per capita tax of 5 cents per month per member in good standing.' "

A. E. ANDERSON.
CLARENCE SMITH.
M. E. WHITE.
F. W. OTT.
S. E. RYAN.
GEO. W. MORSE.
R. B. HUGHES.

The first recommendation of the committee relative to official journal was adopted.

Second recommendation was postponed until afternoon session.

In the matter of the third recommendation regarding per capita tax for women and Juniors, it was moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that this amendment be made to apply to the female members of the American Labor Union.

Moved and seconded, as an amendment to the amendment, that all local unions wishing to take advantage of this reduced rate of per capita tax for women must make a complete report of the names and addresses of all members and forward same to the Secretary-Treasurer with quarterly report.

Amendment to amendment was lost.

The original motion, as amended, was carried.

Amendment was carried.

Committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution submitted the following additional report:

Denver, Colorado, June 4, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Constitution, report on the following amendments submitted to us, with recommendations:

On amendment No. 9, we recommend that in the place of "Western Federation of Miners and United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes" the words "national or international organizations affiliated with the American Labor Union." With this alteration we recommend that the amendment do pass.

Amendment No. 10, by Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly, we have considered very carefully. This amendment consists of three separate and distinct paragraphs, on each of which we recommend as follows: Paragraph 1, we recommend do pass. Paragraph 2, we recommend do not pass. Paragraph 3, we recommend do pass.

Amendment No. 11, by S. B. Lawrence, your committee recommends that this amendment be amended as follows: In place of the word "free" in the last paragraph, the words "at actual cost" be substituted. With this alteration we recommend that this amendment do pass.

Amendment No. 12, by C. P. Brinton, Sanford Levings, Luke Kelley, Thomas H. Foley and C. D. Smith. We recommend that this resolution do pass, and that an article or section containing the sense of this amendment or resolution be included in our constitution.

A. E. ANDERSON.

M. E. WHITE,

CLARENCE SMITH.

G. W. MORSE.

F. W. OTT.

S. E. RYAN.

R. B. HUGHES.

Committee.

Moved and seconded that recommendations of the committee be considered separately. Carried.

In the first recommendation it was moved and seconded that recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

In the matter of amendment by Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor Assembly, it was moved and seconded that this amendment be considered separately as to paragraphs. Carried.

The amendment, as submitted by the introducer, reads as follows:

"All local unions shall add to their officers a librarian, whose duty it shall be to associate himself with other librarians (if convenient), and establish libraries and public reading rooms wherever possible, and superintend the general education work of the unions by supplying suitable reading matter for the membership, and delivering lectures from time to time.

"Also a co-operative agent whose duty it shall be to associate and act in conjunction with such other agents for the establishment of co-operative enterprises, such as stores, butcher shops, barber shops, coal mines, factories and such other co-operative institutions as the locality may be adapted for, and in all possible ways inculcate the co-operative principle into the minds of the membership of their respective unions.

"Also a statistician, whose duty it shall be to act in conjunction with the state and national statisticians and help to compile statistics that all laboring men ought to know, and do all possible to educate and elevate humanity in general."

In the matter of the first paragraph, committee recommends do pass.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee regarding paragraph 1 be adopted. Carried.

Paragraph 2, committee recommends do not pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that the word "shall" be stricken out and the word "may" be substituted. Lost.

The original motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee was carried and the paragraph was rejected.

Paragraph 3, committee recommends do pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

In the matter of the amendment by S. B. Lawrence providing for free distribution of labels, committee recommends this amendment do not pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

In the matter of the amendment by C. P. Brinton, Sanford Levings, Luke Kelly, Thomas H. Foley and C. D. Smith, which had been referred to Committee on Constitution, committee re-

ported the resolution with the recommendation that it be adopted and the sense of the resolution be included in an amendment to the constitution.

Resolution follows:

Whereas, there is a tendency on the part of the toiling farmers of the West to unite in one bond of brotherhood with the workers and members of organized labor; and

Whereas, there is an opportunity now presenting itself by which the Western Labor Union can bring within its folds countless numbers of the farming population; and

Whereas, it will be of educational value to the farmers, as well as of mutual benefit to the labor unions. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that the constitution be so altered or changed as will admit of the farmer paying a per capita tax of one-half less amount than the regular fee paid to the Western Labor Union, for reason that the farmer will only derive an educational benefit and by his position will never require financial aid.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived the convention then took a recess to reconvene at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m. by President McDonald. The Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, Val. G. Wertz of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163, A. E. Anderson of Grocery Employes' Union No. 167, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, Virginia Paden of Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247, A. W. Foster of Western Federation of Miners, R. J. Anderson of Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 226.

The following resolution by C. D. Smith was read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Laundry Workers' Union No. 165 of Denver, Colorado, has maintained an organization against the opposition of the various employers of the city; and

Whereas, a united stand has been taken against the Laundry Workers' Union by the City Laundry, the White Swan, Poole Bros.' Troy Globe, and the Queen City Laundry; therefore, be it

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the various named firms with the object of having their laundries organized.

In accordance with the provisions of the above resolution the President appointed the following committee: William H. Leonard, William Cunningham, C. D. Smith.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolution with the recommendation that it be adopted:

Whereas, it is the pleasure of this convention to grant labels at actual cost; be it

Resolved, that they have union stamps made of rubber so that the stamps can be put on all fresh meats at a small cost, and the same label made from iron can be used with gasoline stove for hams and bacon.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in and the resolution be adopted.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that the resolution be adopted and the subject be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

A resolution urging all locals of Cooks and Waiters in the Western Labor Union to affiliate with the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes was read and referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution by O. Offield regarding assessments for strike benefits was read, as follows:

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

Whereas, in times past, the laboring element, the wealth-makers of this, our glorious Union, have through lack of financial aid, in their own and sister organizations, lost their cause either wholly or in part, where had they proper assistance would have won, but through lack of that assistance have invariably lost more than they expected to gain; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union meeting at Denver, Colorado, May 26, 1902, do hereby declare an annual assessment of not less than one dollar or more than three dollars, to be levied against each individual member of each local, county, state and national organization affiliated with the Western Labor Union; such assessment to be gauged by circumstances; such fund to be used in conducting "strikes," "lock-outs" and anything pertaining to a forcible demand for recognition of our union. Said fund to be used by any organization that in the opinion of the Executive Board can carry their point by such use; and therefore be it

Resolved, this fund shall be known as "the general strike and relief fund" of the Western Labor Union—to have a separate Secretary-Treasurer from the Western Labor Union's, whose duties are now too great, who shall furnish bond subject to the approval of the Executive Board of the Western Labor Union in the sum of ten thousand dollars, President of the Western Labor Union to be President of said fund; and be it further

Resolved, such fund is to have no bearing upon any assessment, fine or dues levied by any local, county, state or national organization for their own individual maintenance whatsoever, but shall be used only for stated purposes, and shall not be subjected to uses of any organization until their strike, lock-out, etc., has been six weeks—said fund then to be used for the period of twenty-six weeks in one year, if Executive Committee cannot come to an amicable agreement, such sums to be delivered to Financial Secretary of four dollars per week for single or unmarried persons and six dollars per week for married men.

Moved and seconded that resolution be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

A resolution urging the United Brewery Workmen of America to affiliate with the American Labor Union as a national body was read and referred to Committee on Resolutions.

A resolution by William Cunningham, giving jurisdiction of mine laborers to Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, was read.

Moved and seconded that this resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that the subject be considered by the Committee of Good and Welfare of this Convention and a like committee from the Western Federation of Miners' Convention.

Moved and seconded, as a substitute for pending motions, that the whole matter be referred to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly. Carried.

The resolution follows:

Resolved, that the Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, Western Labor Union, have jurisdiction over all laborers in their vicinity, mine laborers included.

Delegate W. B. Roberts of the Fuel Workers and Team Drivers' Union No. 194 secured special permission to move that a special committee be appointed to confer with Rocky Mountain Fuel Company for the purpose of trying to adjust the existing trouble between that company and the above named union.

Moved and seconded that this subject be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

An amendment by H. Hazelton, stating the duties and compensation of the President, was read and referred to Committee on Constitution.

An amendment by M. E. White, stating compensation of Secretary-Treasurer, was read and referred to Committee on Constitution.

A special committee to interview Governor Orman regarding the pardon of A. W. Van Houten, reported that the committee had interviewed the Governor, who had promised to give the matter his early attention.

Moved and seconded that the committee be given a vote of thanks and be continued. Carried.

A proposed ritual by Delegate Mrs. Florence E. Walton was read and referred to the Committee on Ritual.

The convention then proceeded to the consideration of amendments to the Constitution governing the initiative and referendum and the making of laws and the election of officers, which Committee on Constitution had submitted during the forenoon session with the recommendation that they be adopted.

Each paragraph was taken up separately and all adopted as read, with the exception of paragraph four (4).

Moved and seconded that this paragraph be so amended that the word "five" in the last sentence be stricken out and the word "ten" be inserted in lieu thereof. Motion lost.

Moved and seconded that the word "ten" in same paragraph be stricken out and the word "five" inserted in lieu thereof. Motion carried.

This amendment altered the last sentence of the paragraph to read: "Provided, that all candidates for general offices in the American Labor Union, including President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Board shall be required to have the endorsement of at least five (5) local unions.

Moved and seconded that the entire amendment covering the initiative and referendum be adopted as amended. Carried.

Moved and seconded that no resolutions, amendments or grievances be received by this convention after 2 p. m. to-morrow, June 5th. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Colorado Packing Company for the purpose of asking that company to withhold its patronage from the Niederbut Brothers' Carriage Company until said company shall settle its difference with Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union and shall be again declared fair by said union. Carried.

In accordance with above motion the following committee was appointed: Edward McCrystle, Sanford Levings, D. F. O'Shea.

Moved and seconded that the convention now adjourn to meet to-morrow, June 5th, at 9 o'clock a. m. Carried.

NINTH DAY.

June 5, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. by President McDonald.

The *Guardian* announced those present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, Val. G. Wertz of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163, A. E. Anderson of Grocery Employes' Union No. 167, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, George Bachenberg of Denver Mattress Makers' Union No. 208, Virginia Paden of Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247, A. W. Foster of Western Federation of Miners, R. J. Anderson of Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 236.

Minutes of previous sessions were read and approved.

Delegate George W. Kennedy secured special permission to have the following communication read:

Colorado State Penitentiary,
Canon City, Colo., May 19, 1902.

Mr. Frank Wallace, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir—I have this day taken the liberty of shipping to your address by express, charges paid, one paper cane. I made the cane when through with my daily work for the state. On it there are over seven thousand pieces of paper. On it near the top I put a little picture and the name, "Retail Clerks' Union." I hope it will please you. I set no price on this, but leave that to you. It is the only way I have of raising money, and I want to get a few little things that are not allowed me here.

As to the merits of my case, I refer you to Lieutenant Governor D. C. Coates. Yours fraternally,

A. W. VAN HOUTON, No. 3,808 C. S. P.

Moved and seconded that the convention purchase the cane from A. W. Van Houton and present same to presiding officer.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that cane be raffled and committee be appointed to devise means of raffling same. Carried.

President McDonald appointed the following committee to conduct the raffle: Pelletier, O'Shea, Banks.

The special committee to interview the Denver Paper Mills (Rocky Mountain Paper Company) reported that the committee had interviewed the management the previous day and had given the ultimatum that unless the management would agree to unionize their factory and to recognize the union before 10 o'clock a. m. to-day, the convention would declare a boycott upon the product of the factory.

Moved and seconded that a boycott be placed on the product of the Rocky Mountain Paper Company. Carried.

Committee on Resolutions submitted the following substitute for resolution introduced by S. B. Lawrence and Caspar Wright:

Whereas, The United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes has been granted a charter of affiliation by the Western Labor Union; and,

Whereas, There are now affiliated with the Western Labor Union several locals of their craft; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Fifth Annual Convention, advise all such locals of Cooks and Walters in our jurisdiction to affiliate with the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes.

Committee on Resolutions recommends that this resolution be adopted.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried on standing vote of 33 for to 24 against.

Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolution with the recommendation that it be adopted:

To the Honorable Members of the Fifty-Seventh Congress of the United States of America:

Gentlemen—At the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in his annual message, the President of the United States recommends the construction of great storage works to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters in order to irrigate and make productive vast areas of the vacant and public lands of the west; be it

Resolved, First—That this work in its larger features is a national and not a local or state function, inasmuch as the land to be irrigated now belongs to the nation, and the proposed undertaking involves interstate relations, properly subject to control by the nation, since the great rivers of the arid regions flow through many states, the main line irrigation canals will supply water to lands lying in different states, and the waterflow concerns interests which extend to the mouths of rivers in the Pacific and Gulf states.

Second—That all the public domains to be irrigated should be reserved for actual settlers of quarter-sections or less under the homestead act, the sole principle in obtaining to be "occupancy and use" and the national government should retain and not in any way surrender to the states the control of the reclamation and the settlement of the public lands.

Third—That we are unalterable opposed to the cession, by sale or otherwise, of such lands to corporations or speculators, or to the several state governments, and equally to the donation of the proceeds to the states, every such course having heretofore resulted in sale to monopolists, with consequent grave injury to the rights of actual settlers and producers.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

The committee reported the following resolution by Nic Tally with the recommendation that it be adopted:

Whereas, the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America has always been friendly towards the Western Labor Union, and it being to the welfare of the Western Labor Union and the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America; be it

Resolved, that we extend the hand of fellowship and invite said Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America to join the Western Labor Union as a national body; a copy of this resolution to be sent to headquarters of said body.

The Committee on Ritual submitted the following report:

To the Fifth Annual Convention:

We, your committee, after having had under consideration the proposed ritual of Mrs. Walton, believe the matter a well-written and able presentation of a ritual, but beg leave to say that the matter is a trifle too lengthy, and in lieu we submit herewith an amended ritual and recommend it to be adopted.

After having heard the matter recommended by Cripple Creek Trades and Labor Assembly, under consideration, we have inserted the same into ritual.

S. A. WAINSCOTT.
F. W. WALKER,
C. D. SMITH,
W. J. HOPWOOD,
Committee.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Constitution submitted the following report:

Denver, Colorado, June 5, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Constitution, report on the blank forms submitted by Fred W. Walton, with the recommendation that they be referred to the incoming officers and Executive Board.

S. E. RYAN.
M. E. WHITE,
R. B. HUGHES,
G. W. MORSE.
CLARENCE SMITH.

Moved and seconded that the report be received and the recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Constitution submitted the following additional report:

Denver, Colorado, June 5, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Constitution, report on the following amendments, with recommendations:

Amendment by A. Peterson of Wallace Labor Union No. 150, fixing cost of depositing withdrawal card. Your committee recommends that this do not pass.

Amendment by Fred W. Walton, increasing tax of local, central and national bodies. While your committee believes that a greater tax would be beneficial in making effective the work of the American Labor Union, yet we believe that inasmuch as this convention has practically revolutionized labor organization, it is inadvisable at this time to make a change in the rate of per capita tax. We therefore recommend that this amendment do not pass.

Amendment by Fred W. Walton, allowing delegates to the biennial conventions of the American Labor Union transportation to and from conventions. As the carrying out of this would depend entirely upon an increased per capita tax or assessment, your committee recommends that it do not pass.

Amendment to strike out all after the word "transportation" in Article II., Section 2, of the constitution. Your committee fails to find such word in section referred to, and recommends that this be referred back to the introducer.

Amendment to strike out the figures "4,000" in Section 4 of Article I., and insert "1,000" in lieu thereof. Inasmuch as the present reading of the constitution in this respect is entirely fair, your committee recommends that this amendment do not pass.

Amendment by H. Hazleton, fixing duties and compensation of President. Your committee recommends that this amendment do pass.

Amendment by M. E. White, fixing compensation of Secretary-Treasurer. Your committee recommends that this amendment do pass.

Amendment by Charles Metzger, providing for annual elections of certain local officers. Committee recommends that this amendment do not pass.

Amendment by M. E. White, increasing Executive Board to nine members. Committee recommends that this amendment do pass.

S. E. RYAN.
M. E. WHITE.
R. B. HUGHES.
G. W. MORSE.
CLARENCE SMITH.
Committee.

Moved and seconded that the several recommendations of the committee be acted upon separately. Carried.

First amendment by A. Peterson, Wallace, Idaho, as follows: Any member leaving the jurisdiction of the Western Labor Union or who may follow any vocation not governed by this body, may, by paying his dues, fines and assessments up to date, demand a withdrawal card, and by preserving said card and presenting it to any local union in the Western Labor Union, may rejoin at any time for the sum of one dollar (\$1.00); provided, he has not contracted any disease or received any personal injury. In either case the union reserves the right to reject him.

The committee recommends this amendment do not pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment by Fred W. Walton: Increasing the tax of local, central and national bodies.

Committee recommends that this amendment do not pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be adopted. Motion carried on standing vote of 36 for and 13 against.

Amendment by Fred W. Walton as follows:

Resolved, that Article I. be amended as follows: To add a new section, to be known as Section 7: "All delegates to the biennial convention of the American Labor Union shall be allowed railroad fare to and from the convention."

Committee recommends that this amendment do not pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment by S. B. Lawrence, as follows: To amend Article 1, Section 4, by striking out the figures "4,000" and inserting "1,000" in lieu thereof.

Committee recommends this amendment do not pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment by H. Hazelton: Fixing compensation of President, as follows:

The President shall attend and preside at all conventions of the American Labor Union, and shall travel, when required, in the interest of the organization. He shall devote his entire time to the work of his office.

On the first day of each month he shall submit to the Secretary-Treasurer an itemized account of all mileage and incidental expenses, other than hotel expenses, incurred by him during the preceding month.

He shall call meetings of the Executive Board when he deems it necessary, and shall preside over said meetings.

In case of a vacancy in the office of President, through death, resignation or other cause, the Vice President shall perform the duties of the office until a successor is regularly elected and installed.

The President shall receive for his services \$1.800 per year, and mileage and hotel expenses not in excess of \$2.50 per day when traveling in the interest of the organization.

Committee recommends this amendment do pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that the figures "\$1,800.00 per annum" be stricken out and that "\$5.75 per day" be inserted in lieu thereof, so that the section shall continue to read, after the word services, "\$5.75 per day and hotel expenses, not in excess of \$2.50 per day, when traveling in the interest of the organization." Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of committee as amended be adopted. Carried.

Amendment by M. E. White: Fixing compensation os Secretary-Treasurer, as follows:

The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive for his services \$1,600 per annum, and shall devote his entire time to the work of his office.

Committee recommends that this amendment do pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment by Charles Metzger, as follows:

I would like to recommend the amendment of Section 5 of the constitution of the Western Labor Union as to read "that all Secretaries, Financial Secretaries and Treasurers be elected annually."

Committee recommends that this amendment do not pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Amendment by M. E. White: Increasing the Executive Board to nine (9) members, and providing that not more than three (3) shall be elected from any one state.

Committee recommends that this amendment do pass.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded that entire report of Committee on Constitution, as amended, be adopted. Carried.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the convention took recess to reconvene at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m. by President McDonald.

The Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: W. L. Smith of Federal Labor Union No. 19, Val. G. Wertz of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163, A. E. Anderson of Grocery Employes' Union No. 167, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, George Bachenberg of Denver Mattress Makers' Union No. 208, Virginia Paden of Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247, E. M. Osborne of Federal Labor Union No. 252, R. J. Anderson of Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 226, A. W. Foster of Western Federation of Miners.

The special committee to visit the laundry employers reported that committee had visited the management of the Keystone Laundry regarding the matter of unionizing that laundry. The management informed the committee that they would be ready to unionize their laundry as soon as the present Building Trades' strike should be settled.

Moved and seconded that the report of committee be received and committee discharged. Carried.

The special committee appointed to visit the Colorado Packing Company reported that said company had agreed to not patronize unfair carriage or wagon works.

Moved and seconded that report of committee be received and committee discharged. Carried.

Committee on Credentials submitted the following report which was adopted:

Denver, Colorado, June 5, 1902.

We, the undersigned Committee on Credentials, do hereby recommend the seating of Edward Minster as delegate for the W. F. M. in place of Delegate Foster, retired.

CHAS. METZGER.

I. H. FIELD.

W. H. KELLY.

A. J. SIMS,

F. W. CRONIN.

Committee.

Committee on Constitution reported the following amendment: This organization shall be named "American Labor Union," and wherever the name "Western" appears in our Constitution, laws or elsewhere, the name "American" shall be substituted.

Committee recommends that this amendment be adopted.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Constitution reported the following amendment: All the elective officers of the American Labor Union shall be elected for terms of two (2) years at the biennial referendum elections the last Monday in June, biennially, commencing 1903.

Committee recommends that this amendment be adopted.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Committee on Constitution reported the following amendment: The conventions of the American Labor Union shall be held biennially, commencing the last Monday in May, 1903.

Committee recommends that this amendment be adopted.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary submitted the following report:

Denver, Colorado, June 5, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary, after having considered the grievance of G. W. Whitmore of No. 37 W. Granite street, Butte, Montana, would respectfully recommend that it be referred to the Butte Barbers' Union No. 21, W. L. U., where it belongs, and request them to give Mr. Whitmore a hearing.

E. JOSEPH.

WM. WALLACE.

J. S. PAULEY.

C. P. LAFRAY.

JOHN STEPHENS.

F. C. IVES,

Committee.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary also submitted the following report:

GRIEVANCE BUTTE TEAMSTERS' UNION NO. 15.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Western Labor Union in Convention Assembled:

Brothers and Sisters—The Teamsters' Union of Butte, in presenting to you for your consideration the subject of jurisdiction over men engaged in the business of driving teams in and about the city, would respectfully ask you to carefully consider the very unsatisfactory state of affairs as they now exist where seven unions hold and claim men who are engaged in our line of work exclusively. It is constantly complicating matters to a great extent and causing endless trouble with the different organizations, and as a result many team drivers are not in any organization. We would ask your attention to the large number of endorsements hereto attached from the different unions with regard to the justness of our claims. We fully believe that we are asking for what justly belongs to us and the best interests of all concerned.

Butte, Montana, February 14, 1902.

To All Members of Organized Labor in the City of Butte—Greeting: The Teamsters' Union for some time has been trying to induce all men who are driving a team to belong to the Teamsters' Union.

It will readily be seen that their labors and interests are identical with the Teamsters' Union and in order that they may receive the full protection of organized labor, it is right and proper that they should belong to that union.

At the present time, several of them belong to other unions and this is a constant source of friction and differences of opinion with regard to jurisdiction, hours, etc.

It is also reasonable to conclude that a very small percentage of the members of a union, whose business is only indirectly and only to

a very small extent, under the control of the union, could be satisfactorily looked after, as it should be, by a union which devotes its whole attention to the advancement and welfare of the Teamsters.

It is no doubt true that any other union that may have a few Teamsters in its membership will do all in its power to protect and assist its Teamster members, yet it is simply impossible for any Teamster to secure his proper protection and help outside of the Teamsters' Union.

The Teamsters' Union, through its business agent, is continually on guard and watchful of the interests of all Teamsters and to a very great extent responsible for their hours and schedule of wages, and these could not be maintained without the assistance of the Teamsters' Union.

Yet the Teamsters' Union is deprived of the assistance financially and otherwise of some of the best-paid Teamsters of the city.

We sincerely believe that the kind assistance and the endorsement of the different labor organizations of the city of Butte of the Teamsters' resolutions in this respect, this vexed and troublesome question will be settled to the satisfaction of all.

Some time ago President Dan McDonald decided that a great many of these Teamsters should join the Teamsters' Union, but so far none of them have seen fit to come into our union.

Endorsed by the Workingmen's Union No. 5, W. L. U., February 14, 1902.

J. W. DALE, President.

T. W. JONES, Rec. Secretary.

Endorsed by the Teamsters' Union No. 15, W. L. U.

MACK HENDRICKS, President.

F. W. PRICE, Rec. Secretary.

Endorsed by the Butte Barbers' Union.

O. M. PARTELOW, President.

BERT MENDELL, Rec. Secretary.

Endorsed by the Women's Protective Union No. 148.

BRIDGET WALSH, President.

MAGGIE KEEGAN, R. Sec. pro tem.

Endorsed by Street Car Men's Union No. 38 of W. L. U.

O. D. HOLMES, President.

WM. HOSKING, Rec. Secretary.

Endorsed by Butte City Lodge No. 88, I. A. M., W. L. U., No. 89.

F. A. DOYLE, President.

JOHN F. LINNEY, Secretary.

Endorsed by Butte Stablemen's Union No. 157, W. L. U.

J. E. NOEL, President.

F. D. DARRALL, Rec. Secretary.

Endorsed by Butte Hackmen's Union No. 185.

THOMAS TAYLOR, President.

F. C. SMITH, Secretary.

Endorsed by Butte Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 77.

JOHN V. COONEY, President.

J. S. FOREMAN, Rec. Secretary.

Endorsed by Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union.

L. J. TRIP, President.

J. C. MOELINS, Secretary.

Endorsed by Painters and Decorators' Local Union No. 22, W. L. U. No. 30.

A. L. BRADSHAW, Pres. pro tem.

H. LUEDKE, Secretary pro tem.

Endorsed by Butte Bartenders No. 127.

JOHN H. ROONEY, President.

W. J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Endorsed by Ropemen's Union No. 184, W. L. U.

JOHN MCANLAY, President.

J. A. McDONALD, Secretary.

Endorsed by Beer Drivers and Bottlers' Union No. 231, W. L. U. No. 171.

P. J. McELROY, Pres. pro tem.

ERNEST L. GEHRMAN, Secretary.

Endorsed by Carpenters' Union No. 112, March 6, 1902.

WM. W. WIGGINS, President.

Endorsed by Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83, W. F. of M.

P. A. STEVENS, President.

WALTER FORBES, Secretary.

Endorsed by Building Trades Council.

R. C. KIDNEY, President.

GEO. TUCKER, Secretary.

Endorsed by Local Union No. 41 of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

JOHN SCHERER, President.

JOHN S. WYMAN, Secretary.

Endorsed by Building Laborers' Union.

THOMAS REDMOND, President.

JIM CUSICK, Secretary.

Endorsed by Horse Shoers' Union No. 83 of Butte.

W. LIVESEY, President.

MORRIS RIEARD, Secretary.

Endorsed by Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 1 of Montana.

P. J. NEWSTIONI, President.

THOMAS COLE, Secretary.

Denver, Colorado, June 5, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary, after having under consideration the grievance of the Teamsters' Union No. 15, W. L. U., respectfully recommend that the whole matter be referred to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly of Butte, Montana, as this is a local affair and only affects Butte, Montana.

WM. WALLACE.

C. P. LAFRAY.

JOHN STEPHENS.

F. C. IVES, Committee.

Moved and seconded that report of committee be received and recommendation of committee be concurred in. Motion lost.

Moved and seconded that the subject be referred back to the Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary, and on standing vote this motion was lost by 22 for and 30 against.

Moved and seconded that the decision of President and Executive Board in this matter be sustained by this convention. Motion carried.

The decision follows:

Butte, Montana, August 3, 1901.

To Butte Clerks' Protective Union No. 12 and Butte Teamsters' Union No. 15, Butte, Montana:

Greeting—In the matter of the controversy regarding jurisdiction between the Butte Clerks' Protective Union No. 12 and the Butte Teamsters' Union No. 15, we, the undersigned, members of the Executive Board of the Western Labor Union, and representatives of the above unions interested, having been selected as arbitrators in this case for the purpose of bringing about an amicable settlement of the matter, in defining the lines of jurisdiction, in accordance with the decision issued by the President on April 22d, and concurred in by the late convention of the Western Labor Union at Denver, we have met and discussed the various merits of the decision, and we take this opportunity of defining the lines of what we consider to be fair and impartial to both organizations, and we earnestly and vigorously recommend its approval and acceptance on the part of No. 12 and No. 15.

We recommend that all teamsters driving for the commission houses, such as Farmers' Exchange, Henningsen's Produce Company, A. H. Jones, Knevel, Kloch, Oppenheimer's, Lindles' and McDaniels, and the following wholesale grocery houses, Bray and Davidson's and other like houses, including the big wholesale teams at Hennessy's, and all warehouse teams including the large double teams at Tuttie's and the Montana Hardware Company.

We have carefully and deliberately considered this proposition and seriously, earnestly and vigorously recommend the above decision to both organizations.

Respectfully submitted as arbitrators. (Signed)

DANIEL McDONALD.
FRANK J. PELLETIER.
F. W. CRONIN.
Members Executive Board.
CHAS. LANNIN.
W. B. HENDERSON.

Representing Clerks' Protective Union No. 12.

CHAS. TORGESON.
ERNEST PETERSON.

Representing Butte Teamsters' Union No. 15.

Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary submitted the following report in the matter of the appeal of Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Pocatello:

To the Officers and Members of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

We, your Committee on Appeals, Grievances and Judiciary, after having under consideration the communication from the Bricklayers' International Union of Pocatello, Idaho, would respectfully recommend that this convention take no action in the matter, inasmuch as the letter bears no seal and the W. L. U. is not recognized as the head of their order.

E. JOSEPH,
WM. WALLACE,
J. S. PAULEY,
C. P. LAFRAY,
JOHN STEPHENS,
F. C. IVES,
Committee.

Moved and seconded that the report be received and recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Committee on Ritual then reported a complete ritual which, after a few minor changes by the convention, was adopted as amended.

Rees Davis, member of the Executive Board, secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Inasmuch as corporate greed is now being wielded in an oppressive and shameful manner in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, thus compelling the coal miners to resort to the strike as a means of redress; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we extend to them our earnest and sincere sympathy in this, their struggle for their rights.

A resolution was introduced by Denver Butchers' Protective Union No. 162 urging all union people and friends of organized labor to patronize only such meat products as bear the union label.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Resolution by Clarence Smith on co-operative enterprises and resolution by E. M. Osborne boycotting the National Biscuit Company were read and referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The scale of wages for lumbermen was read and referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow, June 6th, at 9 o'clock a. m.

TENTH DAY.

June 6, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. by President McDonald.

The Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: Val. G. Wertz of Blacksmith and Helpers' Union No. 163, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, George Bachenberg of Denver Mattress Makers' Union No. 208, Virginia Paden of Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, S. A. Gould of Butte Clerks' Protective Union No. 12, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247, A. W. Foster of Western Federation of Miners, E. M. Osborne of Federal Labor Union No. 252, Maggie Guiry of Custom Clothing Makers' Union No. 236.

Minutes of previous sessions were read and approved.

The following communication from F. H. Richardson, editor of the "Courier," was read:

Pueblo, Colorado. June 14, 1902.

To the W. L. U. in Convention Assembled:

Gentlemen and Brothers—There is a matter of gravest importance to which I desire to call your attention. The labor forces have demanded and asked at the hands of the Legislature now in session in Washington, the passage of an effective Chinese exclusion law, and in return we have been given a law which has already been signed by the President, and which is a rank farce. While it purports to be an exclusive act, it says that the Chinese shall be excluded where compatible with treaty rights. This means that the yellow hordes can come into this country through the Dominion of Canada or the Republic of Mexico without hindrance and therefore amounts to no law at all. We believe that this is a matter of the most serious moment to the laboring people and demands vigorous action on the part of every organization in this country. And we believe that an edict should go forth calling every W. L. U. union to at once expel them from the

vicinity, by force if it is necessary. If the law is as it seems, and we take our information from the advance sheets of the American Federationist, and that body would not certainly make such a statement unless it were true, as they are depending on gaining considerable prestige by the passage of the law, then too vigorous action cannot in my judgment be taken, as it will eventually mean a desperate fight or starvation for us and our children, and so far as I am concerned I believe in making the fight NOW. We might as well stretch hemp now as to live and witness the sight of our wives and little ones dying of starvation. The attached article will appear in the Courier this week. We are calling on the State Federation because the W. F. M. and W. L. U. will have adjourned or nearly so by the time the Courier comes out. Trusting that the matter will receive at the hands of your honorable body at least a careful consideration and hoping that you can see your way clear to at once carefully look into the matter, and if it is found to be as I say, that you will speak for the West in no uncertain tones. I have the honor to remain, yours for the cause,

F. H. RICHARDSON,
Editor Pueblo Courier.

Moved and seconded that this communication be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolution by E. M. Osborne with the accompanying recommendation:

Whereas, Federal Labor Union 252 of Denver has declared a boycott against the National Biscuit Company, which boycott has been endorsed by the Colorado State Federation of Labor and the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly; and

Whereas, Federal Labor Union 252 has succeeded in having the Lindquist Cracker Company of Denver adopt the label of the Western Labor Union, and as said Lindquist Cracker Company is putting the label on all the goods it manufactures; and

Whereas, the National Biscuit Company has inaugurated a fight against the Lindquist Company and is using all sorts of underhand methods to freeze out the goods of the union company in Denver, and as said trust controls two large factories in the city of Denver, namely, the Crocker and the Continental Biscuit Company, they are centering their fight against the only union factory in the United States that is giving them any effective opposition; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Western Labor Union in convention assembled, that all crackers not bearing the union label be declared unfair to organized labor and that all members of locals affiliated with the W. L. U. be enjoined to do all in their power to prevent the sale of the unfair crackers and to advance the sale of the goods bearing the union label.

Denver, Colorado, June 6, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

Your Committee on Resolutions, having had under consideration resolution by E. M. Osborne declaring a boycott on the National Bis-

cult Company, and demanding union label on all crackers, recommend that the same be adopted.

H. L. HUGHES,

Chairman.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Resolutions submitted the following resolution with the accompanying recommendation:

Whereas, this convention has refused to endorse the plan of local unions establishing small co-operative enterprises, and fearing this refusal to endorse this plan may be construed to place the American Labor Union in the light of being inconsistent with its declaration for the co-operative commonwealth, we set forth these reasons for such action:

We contend for the collective ownership by all of the people of the means of production and distribution, and in the simple fact alone that the tools of production and distribution are now held in private capitalistic ownership, and not in possession of the whole people, lies the reason why small co-operative enterprises cannot be practical applications of socialistic principles.

With a national system consistent with the principle of co-operation such small co-operative enterprises could properly represent the application of socialistic principles; but under the present competitive system, with all the tools of production, manufacture and transportation in the possession of combined wealth, capitalism, has the absolute power to crush small co-operative institutions established by groups of the people.

Realizing that every such failure has the effect of discrediting and discouraging the principles for which we have declared, we do not see fit to place the American Labor Union on record as fostering such small co-operative enterprises.

Denver, Colorado, June 6, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

Your Committee on Resolutions, having had under consideration resolution by Clarence Smith, setting forth the position of this body concerning co-operative enterprises, recommend that the same be adopted.

H. L. HUGHES,

Chairman.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Resolutions submitted the following wage scale for lumbermen, with the accompanying recommendation:

To the Western Labor Union, in Convention Assembled:

We, the undersigned delegates, representing the Lumbermen's Unions of western Montana, northern Idaho and eastern Washington, deem it necessary to fix and establish a uniform minimum scale for the wage-earners employed in the lumber industry of said locality, and we do therefore submit the following, and ask your indorsement and support in the effort to maintain it:

SCALE FOR MILL-MEN.

Sawyers, in steam-feed mills, per day.....	\$ 7.00
Sawyers, in friction or belt-feed mills, per day.....	5.00
Setters and carriage-riders, in steam-feed mills, per day	3.50
Setters, in friction or belt-feed mills, per month, and board	60.00
Carriage riders, in friction or belt-feed mills, per month, and board	50.00
Turn-down men, in friction or belt-feed mills, per month, and board	50.00
Edger-men, in steam-feed mills, per day.....	3.50
Edger-men, in friction or belt-feed mills, per month, and board	50.00
Log-scaler, in mills, per day.....	3.00
Lumber-checker, in mills, per day.....	3.00
Trimmer-men, per day	2.75
Slasher and cut-off-men, per day.....	2.50
Off-bearers or tail-sawyers, per day.....	2.50
Lath-mill bolter, per day	2.50

SCALE FOR YARD MEN.

Grader, in planing mill	3.00
Lath-sawyer, per day.....	2.50
Unskilled laborers, in mills, per month, and board...	40.00
Oiler, per day	2.50
Engineers, per day	4.00
Firemen, per day	3.50
Blacksmiths, per day	4.00
Blacksmiths' helpers, per day	3.00
Feeders, in planing mill, per day.....	2.25
Pilers, at mills or sidings, per month, and board.....	\$40.00
Teamsters, at mill yards or sidings, two-horse, per month, and board	45.00
Teamsters, at mill yards or sidings, four-horse, per month, and board	50.00

LOGGING CAMPS.

Teamsters, two-horse, per month, and board.....	\$45.00
Teamsters, four-horse, per month, and board.....	50.00
Loaders and deckers, per month, and board.....	50.00
Sawyers and chain-tenders, per month, and board...	45.00
Saw-flers, in woods, per month, and board.....	50.00
Cooks' helpers, per calendar month.....	45.00
Barn boss, per calendar month.....	45.00
Blacksmiths, in camps, per month.....	75.00
River-drivers, per day of ten hours.....	3.00
Boom-men, per day of ten hours.....	2.50

Requested by the following:

W. H. KELLY of Union No. 57, Quartz, Montana.
M. LEAHY of Union No. 108, Lothrop, Montana.
JOHN STEPHENS of Union No. 109, Hamilton, Montana.
S. E. RYAN of Union No. 50, St. Regis, Montana.
C. P. LAFRAY of Union No. 47, Bonner, Montana.
JNO. A. BURKE of Union No. 41, Nine-Mile, Montana.
JOHN STEPHENS of Union No. 109, Hamilton, Montana.
H. L. HUGHES of Union No. 222, Spokane, Washington.

Denver, Colorado, June 6, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Labor Union:

Your committee, having had under consideration the resolutions of Lumbermen's Unions of western Montana, Idaho and Washington, asking for a uniform wage scale, recommend that the same be adopted.

H. L. HUGHES,
Chairman.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Constitution submitted the following amendment by Harry N. Banks, with the recommendation that it be adopted:

All members in good standing of any local in good standing with the American Labor Union wishing to transfer from one local to another shall first get a transfer card from his local and said transfer shall be received by the local to which he wishes to transfer without extra cost.

Moved and seconded recommendation of committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee on Good and Welfare recommended that the American Labor Union purchase 10,000 lapel buttons.

Moved and seconded that recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that the matter be referred to incoming Executive Board. Carried.

Special committee on official journal submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Official Organ, having meeting with like committee from Western Federation of Miners, relative to the establishment of a joint official organ, submit the following recommendations:

That a joint publication be established; to be supported pro rata by the two organizations.

That this publication be a six-column, four-page weekly paper, and that it be sent to every member of the American Labor Union in good standing.

That the means for publishing this paper be derived from a special assessment of 50 cents per year, and that the first assessment be levied upon every member of the organization in good standing August 1, 1902; and thereafter for every member initiated into a local union, said local union shall, on the first day of each succeeding month, remit to the general office the assessment of 50 cents, with the name and postoffice address of said new members.

It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary of each local union, on or before August 5, 1902, to report to the general office the name and address of every member in good standing, with the amount of the assessment of 50 cents for each.

Your committee recommends that this journal be published under the direction of the joint Executive Boards of the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners, and that the paper be established and sent to subscribers as soon as the mailing list can be secured; in any case not later than September 1, 1902.

D. F. O'SHEA,
CLARENCE SMITH,
H. L. HUGHES.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted and recommendations concurred in and on standing vote this motion was lost by 28 for and 22 against.

Moved and seconded that this report be referred to the referendum vote of the membership of the American Labor Union.

Moved and seconded, as a substitute, that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board with instructions that said Board refer the matter to referendum vote of the membership of the American Labor Union, all locals to have voted upon this matter before July 15, 1902. Carried.

Moved and seconded that convention reconsider action of yesterday in the matter of the grievance of Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Pocatello, Idaho. Carried.

Moved and seconded that this grievance be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three (3) be appointed to confer with convention of Western Federation of Miners asking when both convention could hold joint meeting and to decide upon place of next convention for both organizations. Carried.

Following committee was appointed: William Erler, Luke Kelly, D. F. O'Shea.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived the convention took recess to reconvene at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. by Vice President Frank C. Ives.

The Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: Caspar Wright of District Union No. 3, Val. G. Wertz of Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163, A. E. Anderson of Grocery Employes' Union No. 167, James A. Whyte of Denver Stablemen's Union No. 200, John L. Compton of Theatrical Stage Employes' Union No. 207, George Bachenberg of Denver Mattress Makers' Union No. 208, William Cunningham of Butte Workingmens' Union No. 5, S. A. Gould of Butte Clerks' Protective Union No. 12, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247, A. W. Foster of Western Federation of Miners, R. J. Anderson of Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 226.

Committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution announced that said committee had completed its report.

Moved and seconded that report of Committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution announce that said committee had completed its report.

Moved and seconded that report of Committee on Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution be accepted. Carried.

Resolution by Denver Butchers' Protective Union No. 162 on the union label was favorably reported by Committee on Resolutions and was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Executive Board was then read, as follows:

Denver, Colorado, May 27, 1902.

To the Fifth Annual Convention of the Western Labor Union:

Sisters and Brothers—We, your Executive Board, beg leave to report on the matter referred to us at the Fourth Annual Convention and on such other matters as have come before the board up to the present time.

First—In the matter of the Federal Labor Union No. 133 vs. Babcock & Co. of Billings, which had been referred to a special committee at the Fourth Annual Convention and which was later on taken up by the Executive Board, we beg leave to state that the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted to all parties concerned.

Second—In the matter of M. J. Geiger's claim against the Western Labor Union for the sum of \$206.50, will state that the bill has been disallowed owing to the fact that the said Geiger had no just claim and the claimant has been notified to that effect.

Third—In the matter of Daniels & Fisher Dry Goods Company and the Firemen and Engineers' Helpers' Union No. 158 and Denver Engineers' Union No. 1, after the case having been investigated by our President, Daniel McDonald, the matter was dropped at the special request of the Engineers' Union.

Fourth—In the matter of Resolution No. 7, adopted at the Fourth Annual Convention, relative to the Chinese exclusion act, will state that said resolution was referred to the President and Secretary of the Western Labor Union, and said President and Secretary mailed a copy of said resolution, together with a circular letter, to each United States senator and congressman, urging their support and co-operation in behalf of the Chinese exclusion act, and that about 100 favorable replies were received.

Fifth—In the matter of Resolution No. 9, adopted at the Fourth Annual Convention, relative to the increase of wages for the lumbermen of western Montana, will state that the matter was referred to Daniel McDonald, President of the Western Labor Union, who, with the co-operation of Frank C. Ives, President of Montana State Trades Labor Council, acting in accordance with the policy decided upon at the lumbermen's conference held in September, 1901, agreed that the new scale go into effect on the 1st of November, which is now in force.

Sixth—Relative to Resolution No. 16, pertaining to the introduction of the Brewers and Malsters' union labels being put upon the product of the brewers of Denver, will state that after due correspondence with the Colorado Brewers' Association, and through the active co-operation of District Union No. 8 of Denver, we succeeded in inducing the said association to use the Brewers and Malsters' label on their product.

Seventh—In the matter of Resolution No. 14, relative to organizing the Flathead district, will state that the matter has been taken up and we have succeeded in organizing three unions, and recommend that special attention be given said district in the coming year.

Eighth—In September, 1901, the Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 74 of Spokane went on a strike for an advance of wages and recognition of their union; and the said union having applied for financial aid, will state that the board donated \$150, and through the assistance and co-operation of all locals in Spokane affiliated with the Western Labor Union and the general organization, the matter was settled in favor of Union No. 74.

Ninth—In the matter of Mattress Makers' Union No. 208, who went on a strike for an increase of wages and recognition of their union, after having the sanction of the Executive Board, will state that the matter was settled in favor of the union with all the factories with the exception of George J. Kindel, who is still unfair; and that said local has been assisted by the Western Labor Union to the extent of \$190.

Tenth—In the matter of Fuel Workers and Team Drivers' Union No. 194, who had a grievance against the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, will state that the trouble was caused by discriminating against

PROCEEDINGS FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

members of said union, and in order to defend their members and protect their organization, were compelled to call their members out; and that the said fuel company is still on the unfair list, and that the said union has been assisted to the extent of \$200.

Eleventh—In the matter of the Butte Butchers' Union No. 17, who asked the board's permission to strike if necessary—said union having a grievance against the firm of Swift & Company, said firm not paying their Drivers according to the scale of wages of No. 17—will state that the request was granted, but the matter was settled prior to the time of going on a strike between the Butte Butchers' Union No. 17 and Swift & Company: said Swift & Company acquiescing to the demands of said union in every particular.

Twelfth—In the matter of the Painters and Decorators' Union No. 30, asking for the endorsement of a new scale of wages, the scale was endorsed and after their members refusing to work at the old scale for a short time, the employers finally acquiesced to the demands of No. 30.

Thirteenth—In the matter of the Lumbermen's Union No. 108, asking for recognition of their union and introduction of a new scale of wages, the said union received the approval of the Executive Board in the matter and the controversy between employees and employers is still pending, and said union has been financially assisted to the amount of \$100, and we recommend that the incoming officers do all in their power to help bring the matter to a successful termination.

Fourteenth—In the matter of the Stablemen's Union No. 200 of Denver, pertaining to the trouble existing between said union and the liverymen of Denver, will state that the board has done all in its power to settle the controversy, and that the said union has been financially assisted to the amount of \$261.75, and while the board was still trying to settle the said controversy the said Stablemen went back to work without the consent of the Executive Board.

Fifteenth—In the matter of the union label and buttons, which was referred to the Executive Board at the Fourth Annual Convention, will state that the matter has been attended to and that the labels have been introduced by a number of concerns who are now using the same upon their product; and we recommend that all our members, friends and sympathizers discriminate in favor of said label, and endeavor to have dealers handle goods bearing the same. Will also state that a button has been adopted and has been on sale by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Sixteenth—In the matter of granting a charter to the United Hotel and Restaurant Employes, who applied for the same, will state that the same has been granted by a vote of a majority of the board, and we recommend that the matter of sustaining the President and Executive Board in issuing the said charter be taken up by the convention.

Seventeenth—In the matter of the controversy existing between the Lothrop Lumbermen's Union No. 108 and Nine-Mile Lumbermen's Union No. 41, pertaining to jurisdiction, we, the Executive Board, sustain President McDonald, in his decision and recommend that No. 108 be governed by the sections of the constitution pertaining to transfers.

We further state that quite a number of grievances have been placed before the Executive Board during the past year and that all have satisfactorily been settled.

DANIEL McDONALD,
F. W. CRONIN,
F. J. PELLETIER,
REES DAVIS,
FRED W. WALTON,
Executive Board.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Executive Board be adopted. Carried.

Moved and seconded that convention proceed to the election of officers.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that convention now proceed to decide upon headquarters for the ensuing year. Amendment lost.

Original motion to proceed to the election of officers was then put and carried.

President appointed the following as officers of the election:
Tellers—George W. Morse, Butte; C. G. Oppenlander, Denver.
Clerk—Thomas H. Foley, Butte.

Nominations for President were declared in order.

I. H. Field nominated Dan McDonald, which nomination was seconded by Delegate C. D. Smith.

Delegate S. B. Lawrence nominated John L. Compton.

Delegate Edward Minister nominated William H. Leonard.

On the first ballot 71 votes were cast; necessary to a choice,
3C Ballot resulted as follows:

Dan McDonald	48
John L. Compton.....	16
William H. Leonard.....	07

Moved and seconded that the election of Dan McDonald as President be made unanimous. Carried.

President McDonald then made a brief address thanking the delegates for his re-election.

Moved and seconded that convention now adjourn to meet in joint convention with Western Federation of Miners and to reconvene immediately upon adjournment of said joint meeting. Carried.

At 5 o'clock p. m., the joint session of Western Federation of Miners and American Labor Union not having adjourned, President McDonald declared the convention adjourned to meet Saturday morning, June 7th, at 9 o'clock.

ELEVENTH DAY.

June 7, 1902.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order at 9:30 o'clock a. m. by Vice President Frank C. Ives.

The Guardian announced all present entitled to remain.

Roll was called and the following absentees noted: Caspar Wright of District Union No. 3, A. E. Anderson of Grocery Employes' Union No. 167, J. W. Walker of Golden Labor Union No. 174, John L. Compton of Theatrical Stage Employes' Union No. 207, George Bachenberg of Denver Mattress Makers' Union No. 208, Virginia Paden of Colorado State Stenographers' Association No. 211, William Cunningham of Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, C. R. Larson of Boulder Federal Labor Union No. 247, R. J. Anderson of Denver Wheel Workers' Union No. 226.

Minutes of previous sessions were read and approved.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers.

Nominations for Vice President were declared in order.

Delegate M. E. White nominated H. L. Hughes.

Delegate D. F. O'Shea was placed in nomination.

Delegate I. H. Field was also nominated.

At the first ballot 66 votes were cast; necessary to a choice.

34. The first ballot resulted as follows:

H. L. Hughes.....	32
D. F. O'Shea.....	32
I. H. Field.....	02

A second ballot was ordered, at which 66 votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 34. Ballot resulted as follows:

D. F. O'Shea.....	34
H. L. Hughes.....	32

The President announced that as a result of the ballot D. F. O'Shea had been duly elected Vice President of the American Labor Union for the ensuing term.

Moved by Delegate Hughes that the election of Delegate O'Shea as Vice President be made unanimous. Seconded and carried.

Nominations for Secretary-Treasurer were declared in order. Delegate H. L. Hughes nominated Clarence Smith.

F. W. Cronin, member of the Executive Board, seconded the nomination.

There being no further nominations, it was moved and seconded that Clarence Smith be elected Secretary-Treasurer by acclamation and that the reading clerk cast the ballot of this convention for Clarence Smith. Motion carried.

President announced that as a result Clarence Smith had been duly elected Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union for the ensuing term.

Nominations for members of the Executive Board were declared in order.

Moved and seconded that if on any ballot more than three (3) from one state were elected members of the Executive Board, the convention should proceed to ballot again on those elected from said state until only three (3) should be elected from said state. Carried.

Nominations:

C. P. Lafay, Delegate Lumbermen's Union No. 47.

Benj. Deters, Delegate Federal Labor Union No. 19.

William Erler, Delegate Butte Barbers' Union No. 21.

C. P. Brinton, Delegate Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5.

F. W. Ott, Delegate Laramie Federal Labor Union No. 181.

M. E. White, Delegate Federal Labor Union No. 164.

Fred W. Walton, Delegate Wallace Labor Union No. 150.

S. B. Lawrence, Delegate Firemen and Engineer Helpers' Union No. 158.

H. L. Hughes, Delegate Federal Labor Union No. 222.

F. J. Pelletier, Delegate Butte Butchers' Union No. 17.

F. W. Cronin, Delegate Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union No. 2.

100 **PROCEEDINGS FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**

William Liddell, Delegate Pocatello Federation of Labor No. 217.

H. N. Banks, Delegate Beer Bottlers and Drivers' Union No. 160.

William Cunningham, Delegate Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5.

Luke Kelly, Delegate Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly.

Luke Kelly declined the nomination.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for seven (7) members of the Executive Board.

At the first ballot 66 votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 34. The first ballot resulted as follows:

C. P. Lafay.....	27
Benj. Deters	33
William Erler	27
C. P. Brinton.....	18
F. W. Ott.....	47
M. E. White.....	41
Fred W. Walton.....	40
S. B. Lawrence.....	12
H. L. Hughes.....	49
F. J. Pelletier.....	34
F. W. Cronin.....	25
William Liddell	21
H. N. Banks.....	50
William Cunningham	10

President McDonald announced that as a result of the first ballot the following six (6) had received a majority of all votes cast and were therefore duly elected as members of the Executive Board of the American Labor Union for the ensuing term: H. N. Banks, H. L. Hughes, F. W. Ott, M. E. White, Fred W. Walton, F. J. Pelletier.

The convention then proceeded with a second ballot.

Three members of the Executive Board having already been elected from Colorado, the candidates from that state were declared ineligible and the following were announced as candidates eligible to be voted upon: C. P. Lafay, William Erler, F. W. Cronin, William Liddell, C. P. Brinton.

According to the law of the Constitution, William Cunningham having received the lowest number of votes, was dropped from the list.

At this ballot 67 votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 34. Ballot resulted as follows:

C. P. Lafrey.....	31
William Erler	11
F. W. Cronin.....	12
William Liddell	9
C. P. Brinton.....	4

No candidate having received a majority of the votes, the convention proceeded to another ballot.

C. P. Brinton having received the lowest number of votes was dropped from the list.

At the third ballot 67 votes were cast; necessary to a choice. 34. Result of ballot was as follows:

C. P. Lafrey.....	32
William Erler	11
F. W. Cronin.....	18
William Liddell	6

No candidate having received a majority of the votes cast, the convention proceeded to another ballot.

William Liddell having received the lowest number of votes was dropped from the list.

William Erler asked that his name be withdrawn from the list of candidates.

This left as candidates eligible to be voted upon: C. P. Lafrey, F. W. Cronin.

At the fourth ballot 67 votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 34. The ballot resulted as follows:

C. P. Lafrey.....	40
F. W. Cronin.....	27

As a result of this ballot the President announced that C. P. Lafrey had been elected a member of the Executive Board of the American Labor Union for the ensuing term.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, it was moved and seconded that this convention take recess until 12.01 p. m. On

standing vote this motion was lost by 22 for and 24 against.

Moved and seconded that this convention take recess to reconvene at 1 o'clock p. m. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 1:20 p. m. by President McDonald.

Moved and seconded that resolution from Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, inviting the Western Labor Union to hold its next convention at Butte, Montana, be received and engrossed upon the minutes of this convention. Carried.

Resolution follows:

Butte, Montana, April 25, 1902.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Western Labor Union, in Convention Assembled:

Gentlemen and Brothers—In the selection of the place in which to hold your next annual convention, it affords the people of Butte, Montana, great pleasure to tender to your honorable body for that purpose the freedom of our city, the hospitality of its citizens and the welcome hand of good fellowship of the entire state of Montana.

Our hotel accommodations are more than ample for all, railroad connection and facilities excellent, public halls second to none, and our desire to entertain you cannot be expressed in words.

We pledge you the assistance of the entire city to make your convention of 1903, if held in Butte, the most successful, progressive and beneficial which you have ever held.

We will appreciate the honor of your presence, royally entertain you and render you all the assistance possible, open wide the gates of our city, welcome you with open arms and order the police to "go 'way back and sit down." Yours fraternally,

BUTTE CITY, MONTANA.

By the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly.

The committee to raffle cane for A. W. Van Houten reported that the cane had been raffled and \$15 had been realized from the raffle, and that Delegate John W. Kennedy held the lucky number.

Moved and seconded that the action of the Executive Board in the matter of granting charter to United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Moved and seconded, in amendment, that this convention concur in the action of Executive Board in granting said charter.

Motion carried on standing vote of 26 for and 18 against.

Moved and seconded that headquarters of American Labor Union be located in Denver for the ensuing year. On standing vote this motion was lost by a vote of 30 for and 31 against.

Delegate H. L. Hughes secured unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Whereas, the Weavers, organized under the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, have been making a gallant fight in the New England states for nineteen weeks against their heartless capitalist exploiters and have rejected the treacherous offers of mediation of the Civic Federation; and

Whereas, these same strikers are our brothers in toil, fellows with us in the struggle against economic serfdom, and battling for the same cause, the co-operative commonwealth; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the American Labor Union hereby extend to these Weavers their sympathy and encouragement and invite them to investigate the principles of the American Labor Union with a view to joining the new movement for a national class-conscious organization of all workingmen in active political effort to capture the powers of government and establish the Socialist Republic.

Moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the convention extend a vote of thanks to the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment and to the public press for courtesies extended during the convention. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the convention extend a vote of thanks to the retiring officers and members of the Executive Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the convention extend a vote of thanks to Reading Clerk C. D. Smith, Election Clerk Thomas H. Foley and Sergeant-at-Arms O. Offield. Carried.

A general discussion then ensued, during which all of the officers and members of the Executive Board pledged themselves to fulfill the duties of their office during the ensuing term to the best of their ability, and to faithfully carry out the policy adopted by the convention.

The following officers were then duly installed:

President—Dan McDonald.

Vice President—D. F. O'Shea.

Secretary-Treasurer—Clarence Smith.

Executive Board—H. N. Banks, H. L. Hughes, F. W. Ott, M. E. White, Fred W. Walton, F. J. Pelletier, C. P. Lafrair.

The convention then adjourned sine die.